

HOME NEWS

Mr Hattersley leaves centre group over leadership pact rebuff

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, has resigned from the moderate Campaign for Labour Victory because of its attack on his proposals for a compromise formula in the dispute about the party's planned electoral college.

The resignation became known last night after the centre-right Manifesto Group of Labour MPs met in the Commons to discuss whether they should continue as a group because of the setbacks they have received in the past year in their attempts to stem what they see as the increasing influence of the left.

Rather than disband, the group decided to intensify its activities by campaigning within the parliamentary party as well as at constituency level. Adopting an old Tribune tactic, the group is to organize a series of "brain trusts" in the country.

Failure by left: Appeals by left wingers for more time to be allowed for voting and less for debate at the special Labour Party Conference to decide the composition of an electoral college to elect the leader and deputy leader, were rejected yesterday by the national executive (George Clark writes).

After the executive had settled the arrangements for the conference on January 24, in consultation with the conference arrangements committee,

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader, said: "We must appear to be absolutely fair and have a proper debate. We must not lay ourselves open to allegations of rigging."

The left-wing Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, with which Mr Wedgwood Benn is closely associated, had asked for the proceedings to be "streamlined" and suggested that the agenda put forward by the arrangements committee could cause the conference to "collapse into chaos".

But yesterday the committee's plans were endorsed. With more than 200 resolutions and amendments, the executive agreed that the "options" or "principles" should be brought together in five groups.

Those are: the election of the leader and deputy leader by an electoral college at the party annual conference; an electoral college separate from the conference; a postal electoral college on the principle of one member, one vote; a ballot of individual members, possibly carried out by local parties and trade unions, with delegates sent to an electoral college; and "miscellaneous" proposals embodying a variety of ideas.

The final resolution will be taken in parts, each clause being voted on separately. "The result," the campaign says, "could be an awkward decision." Indeed, many Labour MPs are reconciled to the conference being inconclusive.

Mr Jenkins criticizes left and right

Continued from page 1

He is to be paid less than £10,000 a year in the post of vice-chairman. He is known to believe that it will not interfere with his political activities. However, his detractors have attempted to use his timing, which even strikes some of his friends as curious, to discredit his venture to form some alliance of discontented Labour moderates with the Liberals.

In last night's interview, which was mainly given over to a discussion of Britain's future inside the EEC, Mr Jenkins also made his first public criticism of Mrs Thatcher's government since returning from Brussels.

He said the economy at present was "unnecessarily dismal". He criticized as "wrong" the Government's position that the EEC budget must be reformed without further spending. It could not be done.

He suggested that national governments should, instead, in common spend more money on energy and the new electronic industries.

He also criticized Mr Callaghan's government as well as Mrs Thatcher's for not bringing Britain into the European Monetary system. Had we done so two years ago "the pound would have been lower", instead, he said, of "weakening us" as the present sterling rate did.

Mr Jenkins, noting that Mr Foot had not yet spelt out his socialist policies, said that nothing in recent experience suggested that changing the ownership of industry, through more nationalization, could give Britain the key to growth.

Last night Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn derided as "the old pro-Common market coalition" attempts by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Jenkins to launch new policy initiatives.

In a speech in Glasgow he said: "The whole operation, carefully timed for the return of Roy Jenkins and designed to take advantage of some minor dissatisfaction in the two big parties, will get huge support from Fleet Street."

But he insisted every one knew the real choice lay only between Labour and Conservative.



Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, the Labour MP for Workington, on his way to the Commons yesterday for the emergency debate over his allegation concerning Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel's chairman.

Lady Diana at Sandringham

Lady Diana Spencer has joined the Prince of Wales at Sandringham for a three-day stay. Buckingham Palace sources confirmed last night that she was on the estate and staying with the Royal Family.

It is Lady Diana's first visit to Sandringham since her engagement to Prince Charles. The Queen was recently said to be angry about journalists who have been following the shoots around her country retreat.

Political conflicts within executive have almost died out
Shore-based electoral machine dominates seamen's unionBy Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The scene of the "tightly-knit group of politically motivated men" raised by the Prime Minister during the 1966 seamen's strike is not likely to reappear during the present dispute.

The left-right conflict in the executive of the National Union of Seamen has little of the old fire, and according to one well-placed source, has all but died out. And the leader of the union's militant reform movement of the 1960s, general Mr James Slater, is general secretary of the union and a member of that respectable gentlemen's club, the TUC general council.

A new executive took office at the start of 1981, after a secret ballot last autumn for the 13 lay posts. Two left-wingers failed to gain reelection, and only one remains. The full executive of 18 includes the general secretary, his deputy, Mr Samuel McCluskie, and the lay chairman, Mr John Allen, who is elected by the outgoing executive.

Ireland elects one executive member, Mr Terence Clare, who works for Sealink on the Fishguard-Rosslare run.

Region No 1, covering London and the Channel Ports round to Newhaven, is dominated by ferry workers. Within it, Dover dominates, taking all three seats on the executive. Mr William Brankley, a veteran who works for Sealink, took the catering seat. Mr Tony McGregor, a Townsend-Thoresen employee, won the deck seat, and Mr George Higgins, one of



Mr McCluskie: Also on the Labour Party executive.

four new members, was returned from the engineering.

Dover, the union's biggest branch, characterizes the dominance of the shore-based members on the executive. They have a well-organized electoral machine.

Region No 2, covering ferry routes and all other vessels owners would of Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, Grimsby and Hull, is similarly dominated by Sealink men. Its three seats went to Mr Hank Hazelaar (catering), Mr Thomas Ross (catering), and Mr Anthony Richards (engine).

Region No 3, the South Coast and South Wales, is represented by Mr Edward Cooper (catering), who works on the QE2, Mr Sidney Franks (deck), who

was last on the Cunard Countess in the Caribbean, and Mr Reginald Hickman (catering), who works on a P & O ferry out of Southampton.

Region No 4, the North East and Scotland, is traditionally a militant one, producing men such as Mr Slater. There is one new member this month, Mr Alex Vass (catering), a Townsend-Thoresen man working out of Stranraer. The others are Mr James Polson (deck) and Mr John McGill, a Sealink man out of Stranraer.

The latter is the only man on the executive regarded as a left-winger in the argot of the labour movement, but political labels are an unreliable guide in the union at present, certainly when it comes to wage militancy and the killer that feels the men are ready to "have a go", it will give them their head.

Eleven of the 13 lay executive members are shore-based, where working conditions offer much greater scope for organization.

Although they make up only about a quarter of the 29,000 merchant fleet ratings, their organization gives them a much greater influence than that of the shore-based members.

There is talk in the union about overhauling the executive structure so that some seats are reserved for deep-sea members, who have more difficulty taking part in the ballot.

The union's pay offer will be determined by men who compare their wages unfavourably with rates for similar skilled jobs in industry ashore.

Shipping employers withdraw 12% offer

Continued from page 1

Mr Adrian Swire, the employers' chairman, was clearly shocked by the accusation. "There is no political aspect to this," he said. "Ministers have not got in touch with us. Their attitude is very much the other way round. It is a matter for the industry and the union to sort out for themselves."

Politics apart, the dispute shows signs of becoming bitter. The employers insist that the 12 per cent package is no longer available, and the 10.5 per cent offer originally rejected by the seamen in a secret ballot is back on the table.

The seamen say that 12 per

cent "falls far short of the claim" which has been put unofficially at 16 to 19 per cent.

Had the latest proposals been put to the ratings, the shipowners would have a bloody revolution on their hands," Mr Slater argued.

Cross-Channel services from Southampton, Weymouth and Portsmouth were affected yesterday, and fresh disruption of continental links is planned.

The employers estimated that seven British ocean-going ships were affected and 45 ships in home ports. Of those, 13 were ferries halted by 24 or 48-hour strikes.

At the union's strike headquarters, at Maritime House in

Clapham, they are settling in for a long fight. A dispute committee is in almost permanent session, and the executive chamber has become an operations room.

After talks with the Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr Alexander Kitson, the TGWU deputy general secretary, appointed a liaison officer to channel requests for help from the strike headquarters to dockside branches of the transport workers.

The train drivers' union Aslef last night sent a message of support to the seamen, inviting them to make specific requests for support.

Vauxhall to reduce its workforce by 5,700

By David Feiton
Labour Reporter

Vauxhall Motors, where most employees are on short-time working, yesterday announced plans to cut its workforce of 29,000 by 5,700 because of the recession in the motor industry.

The company hopes to achieve the reduction by voluntary redundancy and early retirement and it promised that terms offered to workers would be well above the statutory minimum. At the end of last year 700 white-collar jobs at the company were lost.

The Ellesmere Port plant in Cheshire, which is in an area already suffering from high unemployment, will bear the brunt of the redundancies with 2,900 jobs disappearing. The workforce at the Luton car plant in Bedfordshire will be reduced by 1,800 and 1,000 jobs will be cut at the Dunstable truck plant nearby.

News of the job losses was given to union officials yesterday at a Luton hotel. Although job losses had been expected, the unions were stunned by the numbers involved.

Mr Clifford Keetch, district secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at Ellesmere Port and chairman of the company joint negotiating committee, blamed high interest rates and the strength of sterling for the company's problems. He said the officials would report back to shop stewards at the plants before

making a statement on the company's announcement.

The company also announced yesterday plans to start assembling the Astra model at Ellesmere Port by the end of the year. This successful model is being produced at Russelsheim, West Germany.

Vauxhall also has plans, so far not detailed, for new investment at the Luton plant where the Cavalier is produced. The company refused to confirm that a new version of the Cavalier was being planned.

The company said it hoped the reduction would lead to a return to full-time working by the late spring. White-collar and hourly-paid workers will be affected, but it would not comment on whether the company would demand compulsory redundancy or whether workers would be asked to volunteer. It was pointed out that last year's cut among white collar staff had been over-subscribed.

By last night workers had voted by 22,000 to 2,400 in favour of accepting the company's 9.5 per cent pay offer, despite the Woolwich plant yesterday becoming the second to vote against the offer.

The Woolwich workers voted by about two to one for rejection of the offer. The Swansea axle and gear box plant as the only ones to reject the offer which has otherwise been accepted overwhelmingly by the rest of the 57,000 manual workers.

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Plessey Radar has been awarded a £10m contract to provide a new generation of vertical display consoles for the Navy's latest Type-22 frigates.

Until now officers in a ship's operations room have had to juggle for position around the illuminated dials, upon whose supply of information they would rely heavily in wartime.

Under the new arrangement, the screens will face them directly. Plessey said last night that this will not only minimize the strain but will enable more people to read the screens.

Plessey is triumphant about winning the contract at a time of stringent economies. Only last October Plessey was awarded a £150m contract for its Parsamir base telecommunications system for the British Army of the Rhine, despite a moratorium

Afghan trip embarrasses the other two Browns

Lord George-Brown and his brother, Mr Ronald Brown, last night gave to the MP for Edinburgh, Leith, who is using the name Ron Brown, a statement claiming that they had been politically and personally embarrassed by the trip.

"We wish to make it abundantly clear that this MP, whose family name is Jansch, has absolutely no connection at all with Ron Brown, the member for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, who has been in the House for 17 years and for many years longer than that a leading member of the Labour movement in London."

Both Ron Brown and George Brown disagree totally with the views and the activities attributed to the member for Leith.

The Who's Who entry for the Scottish MP says he is the son of "James Jansch (later changed to Brown)".

The Hackney Brown said he had approached the MP about the confusion. "His view is simply that I should change my name or hyphenate it like my brother."

The brothers said: "we are

Hostage shows court 50p coin that stopped terrorist bullet

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Members of the Special Air Service Regiment killed a number of the terrorists in the Iranian Embassy siege after the host had thrown down their arms and surrendered, Mr Abbas Fallahi, a hostage, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The terrorists gave up after they had sprayed a group of SAS men with gunfire as the SAS men stormed the building. The hostage showed the jury a 50p coin which he had in his pocket at the time. It had stopped a terrorist bullet from hitting him.

While that was happening in one room, Police Constable Trevor Lock, the guard held by the terrorists, told how he struggled in another room with the group's leader, put the muzzle of his gun to the man's head and then spared his life.

Details of what happened when the SAS rushed the embassy, in Prince's Gate, London, last May, were given yesterday on the second day of the trial of Feroz Nejad, aged 23, who has pleaded not guilty to the murder of two of the hostages. Mr Nejad, an Iraqi dockworker, has pleaded guilty to other charges connected with the siege.

PC Lock, a member of the police diplomatic patrol group, said that shortly before the

SAS arrived he was summoned by Salim, the terrorist leader, to talk to the police outside by field telephone and to them a second hostage was to be killed.

The telephone discussion was interrupted by a shout from one of the terrorists. PC Lock added: "Salim walked towards me. I could hear crashing glass and a loud explosion. I believed my colleagues were trying to get into the building."

He said he ran towards Salim and shoulder charged him in his right side as he carried his gun in his left hand. They ran back towards the door of an office which flew open. Salim's machine pistol fell to the floor.

"I struggled with Salim", PC Lock continued, "and managed to contain him. I was lying on top of him with my left arm holding his head back. I was shouting at him it was his fault. He had created this situation. He said: 'It was not me. It was the others.' I reached for the gun I was carrying."

He pulled it out and placed the muzzle in Salim's ear. He added: "I thought of pulling the trigger, but decided not to. If I had shot him then it would have been in anger and I have not been trained that way."

He put his revolver against the jawbone of the terrorist so

that he could barter with the man's life if any other terrorist arrived.

Through a gap in the door two constables of CS gas rolled in. They exploded and threw him off Salim. As he recovered, his eyes and skin smarting from the gas, he saw Salim crawling on all fours towards his machine pistol.

"I threw myself with all the strength I had and landed on top of him. He was four or five inches from his gun. I managed to get hold of his right wrist and pull it away from the gun."

The door opened and he heard a shout: "Trevor, move away. Get over." It was a voice you did not question. He rolled over, there was a burst of automatic gunfire and Salim was dead.

Mr Fallahi, the receptionist at the embassy, said that at the beginning of the siege he saw Mr Nejad whom he knew as Ali. He saw him at the ceiling as the terrorists rushed into the building. One bullet from a terrorist gun broke the coffee cup PC Lock was holding.

At the end of the siege, he said four of the terrorists, including Mr Nejad, began firing at the hostages. He showed the court the battered coin which saved him from injury. Mr Fallahi said he did not know how many terrorists were shot.

The trial continues today.

Tories' split over EEC highlighted

By Our Political Correspondent

The split in the Conservative Party over policy on the European Community was highlighted yesterday when Sir Nicholas Bonsor, MP for Northwich, chairman of the recently formed Conservative European Reform Group, claimed that the leaders of the long-established Conservative Group for Europe were deliberately misrepresenting his group's aims.

He referred to a statement made on Monday, reported in *The Times*, by Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East, and chairman of the older group, claiming that the reform group was damaging the party.

Sir Nicholas said: "We have been subjected to much criticism. This has come in part from Mr Jansch, dedicated to the European cause, 'what ever cost to our country'."

House of Lords move to assist journalists

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

An attempt is to be made in the House of Lords today to provide some legal protection to journalists who refuse to disclose their sources.

An amendment to the Contempt Bill, which reaches the Committee stage today, has been put forward by Lord Morris, Lord Salmon, who has recently retired as a Lord of Appeal, and Lord Scarman, a law lord.

The amendment states: "A person is not guilty of contempt of court merely on the ground that he refuses to disclose the source of the information contained in a publication for which he is responsible, unless it be established that disclosure is necessary in the interests of

national security or in the prevention of disorder or crime."

Lord Salmon was the dissenting judge in the House of Lords decision in the action brought by British Steel against Granada Television.

The other four law lords, who did not include Lord Scarman, took the view that Granada should disclose the name of its "mole" in British Steel.

Lord Salmon was of the opinion that the inclusion of a free press clause in the Contempt Bill should not reveal the identity of their informant other than in exceptional circumstances, for instance where national security was at stake.

The amendment can be seen as an attempt to reverse the effect of the House of Lords decision in the Granada case.

Weedkiller sales plea 'rejected by some stores'

By Hugh Clayton

Trade union leaders said yesterday that some supermarkets had rejected their appeals to stop selling weedkillers containing the chemical 2,4,5-T.

Mr William Whitley, general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said at a press conference in London: "We have advised our members not to handle these commodities."

He refused to name the store chains which had refused to withdraw the products from sale. He said that others had done so or were giving sympathetic consideration to claims.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said that the trade union movement had no doubt that 2,4,5-T weedkillers were dangerous and should be banned.

"We are advising a legion of gardeners, if they care about their pets, their kids and their fish, not to use it."

British Airways wages dispute angers Tory MP

By Our Political Reporter

The dispute by British Airways staff over wage increases should make the Government review its latest ERM cash limit to the company, Mr Michael Colvin, MP for Bristol, North west, vice-chairman of the Conservative backbench aviation committee, said yesterday.

Mr Colvin wrote in a letter to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade: "Once again we are witnessing the spectacle of workers in a state-owned industry demanding wage increases far above what the public company can afford."

British Airways ground staff were to strike on Friday next week for more than the 8 per cent offered.

Correction

Professor C. B. Cox, not Mr Caroline Cox, was co-author of report on sixth-form colleges in the National Council for Educational Standards, referred to in report on Monday.

Divorced wife is awarded 75pc share of house

A divorced wife was awarded 75 per cent of the matrimonial home by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Her former husband, Mr Peter Morgan, a builder, had asked for an equal share.

Mrs Ann Morgan, aged 40, still lives in the £31,500 house, in Westmore Avenue, Liverpool, with another man and her four sons, aged between eleven and six.

Her former husband, aged 45, who is also living with another partner, proposed that the house should be divided between the youngest son stopped receiving full-time education and that the proceeds of sale should be divided equally.

Two judges held that an equal division would prevent Mrs Morgan's husband from continuing to live in the house because she would probably be unable to buy her former husband's share.

Mr Morgan, who divorced Mrs Morgan in 1978 after 13 years of marriage, had appealed against a Manchester County Court order that he was entitled to only 14,000 from a sale of the house.

Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn allowed his appeal to the extent of awarding him a quarter share. They ordered that the house and a mortgage protection policy should be held in trust in the proportions awarded.

Plessey wins a £10m order from the Navy

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Plessey Radar has been awarded a £10m contract to provide a new generation of vertical display consoles for the Navy's latest Type-22 frigates.

Until now officers in a ship's operations room have had to juggle for position around the illuminated dials, upon whose supply of information they would rely heavily in wartime.

Under the new arrangement, the screens will face them directly. Plessey said last night that this will not only minimize the strain but will enable more people to read the screens.

Plessey is triumphant about winning the contract at a time of stringent economies. Only last October Plessey was awarded a £150m contract for its Parsamir base telecommunications system for the British Army of the Rhine, despite a moratorium

Directives on contraception

Fresh guidance has been issued to health authorities about contraceptive advice to young people and in particular those under 16.

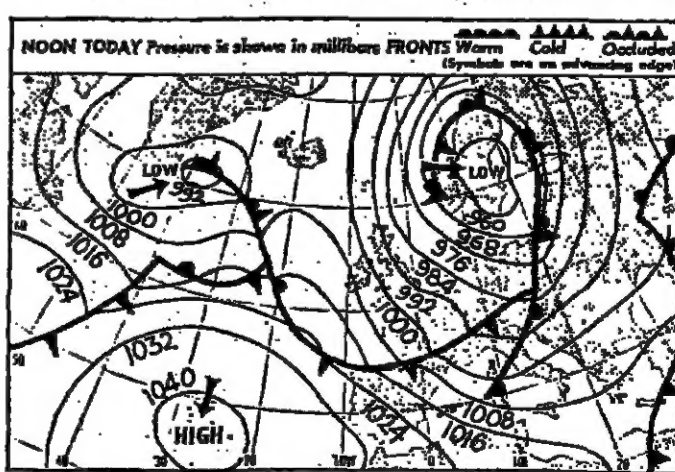
Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said in a Commons reply yesterday that a new memorandum emphasized the importance of the role of parents.

It was hoped that in any case where a doctor or profes-

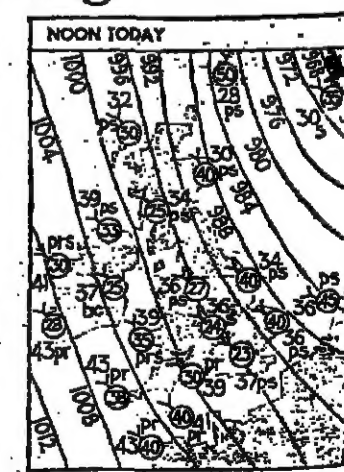
sional worker was approached for advice by persons under 16, they would always seek to persuade them to involve the parents or guardians at the earliest stage.

However, there would be certain exceptional cases when doing so would be damaging to the young person and not in his or her interest. The final decision must be left to the doctor's clinical judgment.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 8.00 am. Sun sets: 4.21 pm.
Moon sets: 12.00 am.
Full moon: January 20, 12.00 am.
Lighting on: 4.51 pm to 7.29 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.29 pm; 1.33 am, 10.40 am, 2.18 pm, 5.31 pm, 8.7m, Hull, 12.36 am, 6.7m, 1.40 pm, Liverpool, 6.11 am, 7.9m, 6.42 pm, 8.1m, 11.0-0.30am, 1m-3.28am.
A cold NW to NW stream covers the British Isles. Most places will have sunny intervals and showers.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, central S England, E Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District, scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
East Anglia, E England: sunny intervals, slight or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
W Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District: scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
East Anglia, E England: sunny intervals, slight or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
W Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District: scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
A cold NW to NW stream covers the British Isles. Most places will have sunny intervals and showers.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, central S England, E Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District, scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
East Anglia, E England: sunny intervals, slight or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
W Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District: scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
East Anglia, E England: sunny intervals, slight or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
W Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District: scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).



NOON TODAY
Sun rises: 8.00 am. Sun sets: 4.21 pm.
Moon sets: 12.00 am.
Full moon: January 20, 12.00 am.
Lighting on: 4.51 pm to 7.29 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.29 pm; 1.33 am, 10.40 am, 2.18 pm, 5.31 pm, 8.7m, Hull, 12.36 am, 6.7m, 1.40 pm, Liverpool, 6.11 am, 7.9m, 6.42 pm, 8.1m, 11.0-0.30am, 1m-3.28am.
A cold NW to NW stream covers the British Isles. Most places will have sunny intervals and showers.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, central S England, E Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District, scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
East Anglia, E England: sunny intervals, slight or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
W Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District: scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
East Anglia, E England: sunny intervals, slight or snow showers, especially near exposed coasts; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).
W Midlands, NW, central E England, Lakes District: scattered wintry showers; wind NW, strong, decreasing slowly; max temp 3° or 4° (37° or 39° F).

ADVERTISEMENT

THANK YOU

to all our customers who responded to our appeal concerning

11b CANS OF St MICHAEL

'DANISH LEAN COOKED HAM

To the executive, a company car is a lot more than an efficient means of getting from a to b.

It's a reflection of their company's confidence in them.

A measure of their status within the company.

And a suitable reward for outstanding contribution.

But not if the car looks like every

attractive from the driver's point of view.

A very well specified interior ensures comfort, and Carlton, like all Vauxhalls, is built to make driving a pleasure.

As 'Motor' magazine said, "Its handling is immensely safe, for apart from having tenacious road-holding, it is predictable and progressive when the limit of adhesion has been reached" and

2.5 litre engine that produces 114 bhp. Its top speed is over 110 mph and it maintains a powerful surge of acceleration throughout its speed range.

This really is a luxury express motor car.

As you can see, Viceroy isn't just a lookalike with a bigger engine. It's an individual saloon. And the standard features give it a feeling of exclusivity that anyone will appreciate.

What price individuality?

other car in the company fleet. Can you really see the difference between all the Rovers? Or all the Granadas? At Vauxhall, we believe that individuals should have individual images.

And individual motor cars.

went on to say that "high speed stability is outstanding." They were also kind enough to comment that Carlton "... is among the most comfortable and commodious medium range four door saloons."

Power-assisted steering, central door locking, adjustable height driver's seat, adjustable front head restraints, push-button mono radio/stereo cassette player and quartz clock are just a few items to conjure with. And the starting price of just £8099 will get envious glances from other car makers.

THE VAUXHALL ROYALE

And finally, the Royale.

The ultimate Vauxhall. This is a car that can hold its head up in the company of some of the world's most expensive and coveted machines.

Performance is all you would expect from a highly developed 2.8 litre engine. (Even more if you choose the fuel-injected 3 litre version.) And, of course, the equipment is lavish. So lavish that the only

Carlton £6,288

The Vauxhall executive fleet of Carlton, Viceroy and Royale starts at 2 litres and goes on to 3.

But it includes five entirely different bodystyles and levels of appointment. So success is easy to judge.

THE VAUXHALL CARLTON

There are two Carltons, the Saloon and the Estate. Both are built around a lively and economical 2 litre engine.

Carlton is a sleek roomy car that from a company's point of view makes a very attractive proposition.

The £6288 Saloon has D.O.E. Figs of 38.7 mpg at 56 mph yet still reaches 107 mph and gets to 60 mph in just 11.4 secs. (The 2.3 Granada takes 13.5 secs.)

The Estate is remarkable for its sheer capacity. With the rear seat down it can swallow more than a big Volvo Estate, and for good measure it has a greater payload. Carlton is also very

Royale £11,012

The Carlton is obviously a spacious performer that will give considerable pleasure to its driver and its passengers, however long the journey.

THE VAUXHALL VICEROY

The new Viceroy is the next step up the Vauxhall executive ladder. A step up in engine size and in specification.

Viceroy has a smooth, six cylinder

optional extra, apart from the engine size, is air conditioning. This is a car that says achievement and success. A car that ensures recognition, whether it's the Saloon or the stunning Coupé.

What price individuality? With the Vauxhall executive range, the price isn't high. But the distinction is.

ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VET BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. DUE TO FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR CARLTON SALOON (METRIC EQUIVALENTS IN BRACKETS): CONSTANT 36.7 MPG (7.3L/100KM), CONSTANT 75 MPG (30.7L/100KM), URBAN 38.7 MPG (7.3L/100KM), PERFORMANCE FIGURES FROM MOTOR MAGAZINE AND MANUFACTURER. FOR DETAILS OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER SEE YOUR YELLOW PAGES OR RING LITTON (0527) 25255. FLEET ENQUIRIES (0527) 426295. VAUXHALL RENTAL (0542) 21122 EXT. 3721. PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0527) 426197.

VAUXHALL  



HOME NEWS

Ian Botham elects trial on charge of assault

Ian Botham, the England cricket captain, elected at Scarborough Magistrates' Court, Humberside, yesterday to go for trial on a charge of assaulting a Royal Navy apprentice causing actual bodily harm near a Scarborough night club.

Joseph Patrick Neenan, aged 21, Scarborough United's goal-keeper, admitted the charge and was fined £100 with £100 costs.

Mr Botham, who leaves with the England team for the West Indies today, did not appear, although he was jointly charged with Mr Neenan. Through Mr Ernest Lidster, his solicitor, he elected trial at Grimsby Crown Court. Mr Lidster said Mr Botham would deny the charge.

Commitment proceedings are expected to go ahead on April 29.

Mr Botham and Mr Neenan were jointly charged with assaulting Steven Robert Isbister on December 23 occasioning him actual bodily harm.

Mr Leslie Bell, for the prosecution, said Mr Isbister, aged 19, and a friend left Tiffany's night club in the early hours of the morning. Mr Isbister saw Mr Botham standing outside with Mr Neenan and asked him in a silly fashion: "Do you want my autograph?"

There was a minor discussion and a little pushing and pulling. The prosecution view was that any intervention at that stage by Mr Neenan was in the role of a peacemaker.

Mr Bell said Mr Isbister and his friend walked away but Mr Isbister was later stopped by Mr Botham in an alleyway. He added: "Botham took hold of the complainant and began to hit him. Then Neenan began to hit him as well. The complainant found himself on the ground."

"He lost a tooth through a kick in the mouth but he is not sure which of the two was personally and individually responsible."

Mr Bell said that a Mr Brocklesby spoke to Mr Botham and Mr Neenan and said: "Does it take two of you to kick somebody?" Mr Botham said: "I did not hit him."

When accused of kicking the man, Mr Botham allegedly replied: "I did not touch him."

Mr Botham, of Mowbray Street, Epworth, near Scunthorpe, is an all-rounder with Somerset but trains with Scunthorpe United.

TUC campaign will seek a £6,000m boost for economy

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The trade union movement is planning a propaganda campaign over the next few months linked to a call for a £6,000m boost for the economy.

Senior TUC leaders are completing the organizations' annual economic review, to be published early next month, which calls for big investment in manufacturing industry and public works based largely on North Sea oil and gas revenues.

The TUC will be seeking informal contacts with the Confederation of British Industry to find common ground for discussions with ministers under the auspices of the National Economic Development Council.

The TUC's alternative economic strategy will be tabled for discussion at the next meeting of the NEDC on February 4, which will be chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Union leaders will be proposing a direction of funds from North Sea revenues and pension funds investment in manufacturing industry, probably through a newly created National Investment Bank.

Such a bank could call on funds of about £12,000m, union leaders believe, and would be responsible for investment into what would initially be labour-intensive projects, such as big construction works, as a means of reducing unemployment.

The £6,000m stimulus to the economy would also encompass

changes in the taxation system, including a new method of indexation of personal allowances, and would provide extra money to the Manpower Services Commission to finance new training programmes and other measures aimed at reducing unemployment.

Members of the TUC's economic committee yesterday completed arrangements for a week of action in April when there will be protests throughout Britain against unemployment.

The keynote rally of the week in London, which will be addressed by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, will also be addressed by Mr Wim Kok, president of the European TUC.

The document has been circulated for discussion to all 109 affiliated organizations in readiness for a consultative conference on February 3. After the broad-ranging ideas have been debated, then come a series of reforms will be put to the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool in September.

The Organization, Structure and Services of the TUC (TUC Publications, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS; 22).

Unions join forces to oppose local spending curbs

By Our Labour Staff

Two big public service unions yesterday joined forces to oppose the Government's financial restraints on local authorities which they claimed could lead to the loss of 150,000 jobs.

The National and Local Government Officers Association, and the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), which together have more than one million members in local government, claimed yesterday that a 15.5 per cent cut in local authorities' spending since 1974 proved that government claims of extravagant spending were unfounded.

The unions are calling on

members to adopt a 10-point plan, including refusal to cover unfilled vacancies, and opposition to all redundancies and to the introduction of outside contractors.

They set great store by getting other sections of the community involved in opposing local government cuts, and they are urging members to set up local campaign committees to involve trades councils, parent-teacher associations, amenity groups and tenants' associations.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of Nupe, said the unions were committed to supporting members who took industrial action where appropriate.

How three authorities in the North are grappling with spending cuts

More job losses are feared if rates surge

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Forecasts that Leeds City rates might increase by 25 per cent next financial year have brought a warning that such an increase would jeopardize more than 550 jobs in Leeds, where employment is running at 8.9 per cent and rising.

Mr J. Olav Arnold, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said in a letter to the council leader that his members were concerned about the impact of such an increase on manufacturing industry, which was constrained in passing on costs by the need to compete overseas and with imported goods made cheaper by the high value of sterling.

Rates are part of a general

upsurge in all kinds of overheads and the cumulative effect of rates, energy and public utility costs will certainly be to cause a further shedding of labour in the private sector.

A rate increase well above inflation "will inevitably cause some firms to close. The rate increase could be the last straw for a number of companies."

In Leeds in 1980-81 more than half of gross expenditure had gone on salaries and wages. It followed that the biggest opportunity of holding down the rate would be to keep within the 6 per cent guidelines for local authority pay increases.

While full-time employees fell by 175, part-time employees had risen by 588. The chamber was disturbed at the disparity between other local authorities

and Leeds, which appeared to employ more people on a full-time equivalent basis now than it did in September, 1979.

Lancashire school cuts: In a £3m package of cuts, more than 1,000 teachers and other staff in Lancashire's schools and colleges will lose their jobs (Our Preston Correspondent writes).

For the first time teachers face compulsory redundancies. But Mr Andrew Collier, chief education officer of Lancashire, said he hoped that up to 400 teaching jobs would go voluntarily.

The other cuts include 176

supply teachers and 84 further education staff.

Bradford defiance: Bradford Council, which is Labour controlled, is to defy the Government's guidelines to cut its spending by £8.6m or 5.3 per cent in the next financial year.

Labour councillors have decided that the overall cuts should not exceed 2 per cent.

Councillor Derek Smith, the council leader, said yesterday that it was not yet possible to indicate the rate increase. But documents produced at a press conference showed that a 2 per cent cut in spending would increase the Bradford rate for householders by 43 per cent because of reduced government grants. The levy would be 117.2p in the pound compared with 87.4p at present.

Brickworks proposal is dropped

By Our Planning Reporter

The London Brick Company said yesterday it had abandoned plans for a £30m works at Stewarby, Bedfordshire, because of "impossible conditions" made by the county council.

Nearly one hundred old chimneys were to have been replaced by a single 400ft stack. But permission was subject to the installation of equipment to remove sulphur dioxide and fluorides from the waste gases.

The company said yesterday there was no process available that would remove all the pollutants.

Because of the council's attitude, the county would lose the benefit of cleaner works. It was suggested, however, that the company might apply to build new works in neighbouring Buckinghamshire or Northamptonshire.

Farmers maintain that pollution from the brickworks harms livestock and in a letter to *The Times* last year Lord Tavistock, who lives near by, claimed that a higher chimney would spread that pollution.

A Department of the Environment report said there was no evidence that present concentrations of sulphur dioxide and fluorides were harmful to human health but their effect on animals and crops was less clear.



The Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute, north London, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Minister 'has no role' in building dispute

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has refused to intervene in a dispute over proposed extensions to the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute, in north London.

The building was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is listed grade 1 by the Department of the Environment, and is regarded as one of the most important examples of Edwardian architecture in Britain. It was one of Lutyens's last works before he left for India to supervise the building of New Delhi.

It was intended originally to have two wings, and would thus have occupied the whole of one side of the suburb's central square. But because of lack of funds the wings were never built.

In recent years the council of the institute, which was

established by Dame Henrietta Barnett as an educational and charitable trust, has insisted that it needs more room. The building is used as a school and for adult education classes.

Instead of following the original Lutyens plan, however, the council applied to build two modern extensions at right angles and to the rear of the existing building. Despite strong opposition by local residents, the Victorian Society, the Royal Fine Art Commission and Save Britain's Heritage, the application was passed by the Barnett council last year.

The Royal Fine Art Commission has described the quality of the architecture revealed in the design for the extensions as "quite inadequate". Other critics have observed that it was thought inappropriate to emulate the Lutyens style, the extra accommodation could be found in a disused church near by.

Mr Michael Max, chairman of the institute council, who is also vice-chairman of Barnett planning committee, has accused opponents of the scheme of using criticism of the design to conceal their real motives.

In a letter to local residents who had asked him to call a public inquiry, Mr Heseltine points out that, since the extensions will not physically touch the present structure, listed building consent is not required.

"You will appreciate that, as I have no locus in this matter, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the merits of the proposed development", he writes.

Objectors are now pinning their faith on the New Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, which has powers to refuse any development that it considers harmful to the character of the suburb.

IRA beset by differences over acts of terrorism

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Provisional IRA appears to be undergoing a period of soul-searching about future direction and there are indications of differences between the Belfast and Dublin ends of the organization.

Some influential leaders of the IRA in Belfast are stronger in advocating a more political role, but it is believed that the Dublin leaders want acts of terrorism to retain a primary place in the campaign.

The exceptional level of accord that has been established between the British and the Irish Governments, coupled with their agreement jointly to consider new institutional arrangements between the United Kingdom and Ireland, has done much to convince even some of the most hardline Republicans that the continuing violence is serving no immediate purpose.

Moderate Roman Catholic politicians in Northern Ireland have begun to seize on the new Dublin-Westminster relationship as a demonstration of British willingness to approach the Irish question in a different and more enlightened manner.

The wrath of the Unionists has been aroused, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher has clearly become impatient at their refusal to accept powersharing, which more than any other issue killed the exhaustive attempt to revive a devolved Ulster parliament last year.

Senior members of the security forces remain convinced that the IRA is capable of mounting a high level of attacks, despite the capture of some key men in the past year and the increasingly successful operations by the police and the Army in the border areas both in Northern Ireland and the Republic.

For the past few months the IRA has chosen to reduce its activities, largely in order not to alienate public opinion during the hunger strikes.

Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the main political voice of Catholics in Northern Ireland, yesterday called on the IRA to respond to the "deep longing" for an end to violence.

He told a party meeting in Armagh that it was time for the IRA to "grasp the political nettle" which it had avoided for so long. The old attitudes of the British Government to Ireland were crumbling.

Feliceman dies: An Ulster policeman died yesterday, six days after a gunman shot him in the head (the Press Association reports).

He was named by the Royal Ulster Constabulary as Mr Lindsay McDougall, aged 36, a part-time resident from Knockale Park, Belfast, who was married and had three sons.

He and another policeman were checking a suspicious car last Friday night when a gunman crept up behind him and shot him.

NPI Announces Record Bonuses for 1980

Assurances and Personal Pensions

£4.55%

Endowment and Whole Life

£6.45%

Terminal bonuses have also been increased to record levels

Self-Employed Retirement Plans

Company Pension Schemes for groups and individuals

14% total interest

Visible Growth Fund and Capital Pension Plans

National Provident Institution, 48 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 3HH. 01-623 4200

These rates apply to current series policies. Bonuses on earlier series policies have also been increased.

Individual notification of the new bonuses will be given to policyholders with the Annual Report.



Sergeant breaks down again at murder trial

One of the two soldiers accused of murder broke down again at his trial at Belfast Crown Court yesterday. Staff Sergeant Stanley Hathaway, aged 36, was led weeping from the dock minutes before the case was due to restart.

He was ushered from the courtroom by prison officers, followed by his psychiatrist.

It was the second time he had broken down since the trial opened on Monday at the heavily guarded court in the Crumlin Road. Yesterday he was in the dock for six minutes.

He was sitting beside Sergeant John Byrne, his co-accused, waiting for Mr Justice MacDermott to arrive after a lunch-time recess, but he was clearly under considerable strain.

Sergeant Byrne and Sergeant Hathaway and Sergeant Byrne, aged 33, both former members of the Army and Sutherland Highlanders, have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Michael Neen, a farmer, and Mr Andrew Murray, a labourer, at Mr Neen's farm in Co. Fermanagh in October, 1972.

Mr Chestnut, from Aberdeen, has pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Murray, and the trial had been adjourned in the morning after a brief hearing. It was later adjourned until today.

Handless body case jury is discharged

From Arthur Osman, Lancaster

Mrs Justice Heilbrunn discharged a jury at Lancaster Crown Court yesterday within 24 hours of it being empanelled for what she called "technical legal reasons".

A second jury, which again consisted of seven men and five women, was sworn but was immediately sent from the court.

The case, when it opens in full, is expected to last until April at least. Today, the sixth full working day of the hearing, further argument will continue and the judge is expected to rule on certain matters.

Mr Michael Maguire, QC, for the Crown, might then open the case in which five men are accused of the murder of a man whose handless body was found in a reservoir in the north of England.

The case has helped him to win hundreds of gold and silver medals in the Paralympic Olympics. "I reckon repairs will cost about £150", he said.

Athlete is back on the road

A 1450 wheelchair, stolen two weeks ago from Michael Kelly, a disabled athlete, was found yesterday in a reservoir near his home in Gledsfields Road, Stockbridge, near Sheffield.

The chair has helped him to win hundreds of gold and silver medals in the Paralympic Olympics. "I reckon repairs will cost about £150", he said.

Hospital porter loses union support for action

By Nicholas Timmins

Support for Mr Conway Xavier, the dismissed deputy head porter at The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, crumbled yesterday when only 40 of the hospital's 280 ancillary staff attended a meeting to take a decision on industrial action.

Mr Xavier, aged 22, branch chairman of the National Union of Public Employees at the hospital, was dismissed last month for neglect of essential duties, unauthorized absence from work, and failure to behave with commitment to management. Mr Xavier denied the charges, but an appeal to the hospital's board of governors was dismissed on Tuesday night.

Mr Ian Barber, the union's area officer, said it was imprac-

tical to call for action after such a low turnout.

The union fears that the successful dismissal of Mr Xavier may encourage other hospital managements to attack shop stewards. It cites a memorandum from the Department of Health and Social Security last month to regional personnel officers pointing out that action could be taken against managers whose trade union activities conflict with their jobs.

Three other Nupe shop stewards at Great Ormond Street face disciplinary hearings today.

Home Office order may allow taxi charge

By Frances Gibb

The Home Office is expected to announce in the next three months an order to allow taxi drivers to collect a fee on top of the fare when booked by a radio service, despite a High Court ruling on Tuesday that it is illegal for drivers to collect such a charge.

The Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association, which has 4,600 members, said yesterday that it had approached Home Office officials who had given "very sympathetic consideration" to making an order which allowed the drivers to collect the charge for the radio circuit.

Mr David Barnes, a spokesman for the association, said: "Since the ruling, we have told all 1,000 drivers on our London Wide radio circuit to stop collecting the booking fee. But we are confident that at or before the next fare increase in the late spring the Home Office will have issued a new order enabling drivers to do this."

Until the High Court ruling, the London Wide radio circuit, one of the three main radio circuits for licensed taxi drivers in London, was charging a booking fee of 30p in the week and 40p at weekends in addition to the metered fare.

Yesterday the Home Office said that there had been informal discussions with taxi associations on the booking fee in the past, but no ministerial decision had been possible while the law was unclear.

Now that a ruling had been made, the Home Secretary could consider the judgment of Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Forbes in the High Court were sympathetic to the reason for the charge, but said that it was illegal under the London Hackney Carriage Act, 1853 for a driver to demand or take more than the proper fare. Taxis were not affected.

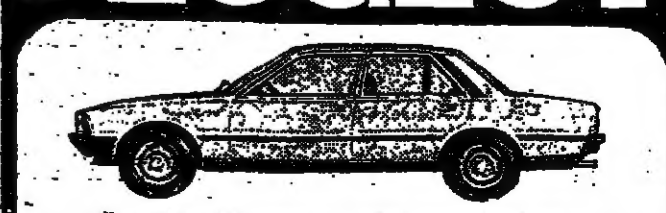
Mr Harold Feigen, general secretary of the association, said that since the charge was brought in about seven years ago to defray the costs of radio equipment, there had been hardly a single complaint from the six million or so people who had booked a taxi through the circuit.

The appeal was brought by London Wide against a magistrates' court ruling about two years ago that the booking charge was illegal because it said it wanted to test the law on that point.

At the time of the earlier ruling, the two other large-scale circuits in the capital, Owner Drivers' Radio Taxi Service (All London Radio Taxis) and Radio Taxis (Southern), dropped the charge.

Mr Kenneth Barnes, complaints officer of the 1,000-member Owner Drivers, said that it had been operating without the booking fee and could continue to do so. Mr Martin Rosenberg, of Radio Taxis, said the ruling was regrettable.

PEUGEOT



Personal Export • Diplomatic Sales
A wide selection of ex-management cars
Peugeot Park Lane
63/67 Park Lane, London W1
Tel 01-499 5533

PARK LANE

HOME NEWS

More than 200 student research awards to be stopped or cut after PhD completion rate study

By Diana Gaddes
Education Correspondent

More than 200 social science departments in universities, including some of the most highly reputed, are to have their Social Science Research Council (SSRC) awards for PhD students severely curtailed or stopped.

The length of time taken by research students to complete PhDs and the quality of supervision provided by tutors were among the most important factors taken into consideration by the SSRC in deciding which departments should be cut. Letters will be sent shortly to inform those concerned.

Like the Science Research Council (SRC), the SSRC has been increasingly concerned about the poor completion rates of research students in its funds. The SSRC's rate is more than twice as "bad" as the SRC's.

A recent study of SSRC-funded research students who embarked on PhD studies in 1973 showed that one tenth had completed their degrees within the "normal" three-year period for which a research grant is given. Less than a fifth had finished within four years and only two fifths had finished after six years.

The SSRC has compiled a list of universities ranked in order of the proportion of their SSRC-funded students who had com-

Strathclyde top of PhD table

Order of institutions according to the proportion of their SSRC-funded students who started their research in the mid-1970s and who completed their degrees within an average of six years. Only universities with at least 20 SSRC awards a year are included.

1, Strathclyde; 2, Keele; 3, Bradford; 4, Nottingham; 5, Exeter; 6, Reading; 7, Manchester; 8, Leicester; 9, Durham; 10, Southampton;

11, Lancaster; 12, Warwick; 13, York and Swansea; 15, Liverpool; 16, Birkbeck, London; 17, Edinburgh; 18, Aberystwyth; 19, Aberdeen; 20, Hull; 21, Oxford; 22, Kent, Cambridge and University College, London; 25, Bedford, London; 26, Birmingham; 27, Sussex; 28, Glasgow; 29, School of Oriental and African Studies, London; 30, Bristol; 31, Sheffield; 32, London School of Economics; 33, Essex; 34, Institute of Education, London; 35, Leeds; 36, East Anglia.

pleted their PhDs within an average of six years. Strathclyde University has the best rate with more than half its SSRC-funded research students completing their degrees within that period, and East Anglia the worst with a completion rate of well below 20 per cent.

Some of the biggest names in the social sciences are well down the list. The London School of Economics is fifth from bottom, and Leeds, Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, and University College, London, are all well within the bottom half.

Both the SSRC and the SRC feel that individual departments need to be scrutinized rather than institutions, and do not agree with the conclusion of

the Swinerton-Dyer working party on research students that the discrepancy between completion rates "represents a difference in the ethos of institutions."

Mr Michael Posner, chairman of the SSRC, said yesterday that after its triennial review of departments last autumn, the council had decided to cut the number of departments in receipt of SSRC "quota" places for PhD awards from 411 to 352.

The number of departments without "quota" places but eligible to compete for SSRC awards in a central pool would also be cut from 250 to 167. For the first time, the council had taken into account PhD completion rates.

Role of social work to be investigated

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government-sponsored inquiry into the role of social workers is to seek evidence both from members of other professions and from recipients of social services. Mr Peter Barclay, chairman of the National Institute for Social Work, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Barclay, chairman of a working party set up last year in response to a request from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said three subgroups were being set up. They would cover users of the social services, professional people such as teachers and doctors who came into contact with social workers, and the practice of social work itself.

The working party hopes to examine the functions which might be removed from social workers, or which they might take on, and the financial, social and political decisions with which social workers are concerned.

It will cover the role and tasks of social workers employed in social services departments and related voluntary agencies in England and Wales. It has an open-ended budget from the Department of Health and Social Security.

Evidence is being sought by Easter for a report to be published this year. The working party will be visiting areas outside London to take evidence.

Mr Barclay thought the main motivation for Mr Jenkin's request for the inquiry was the widespread confusion about the role of social workers.

Guidelines for those wanting to submit evidence to the working party can be obtained from the National Institute of Social Work at 5 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SS.

Law changes urged to help working women

By Lucy Hodges

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday made public 25 changes it wants in the law to improve the position of women at work.

Lady Lockwood, the commission's chairman, said that she hoped the Government would take some action on them in the next parliamentary session. To that end the commission wrote last week to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, setting out its recommendations, which it would discuss with the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC later in the year.

The commission said yesterday that its proposed amendments to the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts were based on five years' experience of their effects and on test cases it had supported.

No progress had been made on equal pay since 1978 and would not be until the law was changed. That was because of the restrictive wording of the Equal Pay Act, which said a "woman had to find a man doing 'broadly similar' work, or have her work rated under a job evaluation scheme, to claim equal pay.

The commission wants a broader interpretation of equal pay and English law to be brought into line with EEC recommendations. A recent EEC directive says that there should be equal pay for work of equal value.

The burden of proof under the Sex Discrimination Act should fall less on the employee, the commission recommended. That proposal, reported in *The Times* on January 5, is because women had extreme difficulty in proving discrimination.

The commission wants the Acts to be extended to pension and retirement arrangements, which are excluded. It is seeking to clarify the areas they cover by taking three test cases to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The commission believes there should be a common retirement age for men and women. It said yesterday that the whole of Section 51 of the Sex Discrimination Act should be repealed.

That exempts all legislation passed before the Act from its provisions, and means, the commission says, that several anomalies exist.

Police leader scorns 'pantomime critics'

The protests that greeted the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure were welcomed last night by Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation.

He said Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the commission, and his colleagues were to be congratulated. "I am even more sure that they have done a good job because of the howls of protest that went up last Thursday when the report was published," he told federation members in Bournemouth.

He described the report's critics as "members of the longest-running pantomime in theatrical history."

Mr Jardine added: "Michael Meacher (Labour MP for Oldham, West), the demon king from 'Deaths in Custody', led the attack, and from the National Council of Civil Liberties came that well-known comedy pair, Patricia Hewitt and Harriet Harman, the babes in the wood who would immediately spring to the defence of the robbers, and the full sup-



A village green for Londoners, complete with public house, is at the heart of the Lysander Estates' scheme for the former Surrey docks, chosen by Southwark council planners.

Confusion at inquiry into M23

By Craig Seton

Confusion about the scope of the public inquiry concerning the abandoned motorway section of the M23 emerged yesterday, when Air Marshal Sir Michael Giddings, the inquiry inspector, said he might recommend Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, to review his decision.

Mr Fowler announced last May that the extension, from Hooley in Surrey to Mitcham in south London, was to be scrapped.

Mr Michael Howard, representing the Department of Transport, said yesterday that Mr Fowler had made up his mind not to construct the extension and that decision was not before the inquiry.

Mr Howard, speaking on the second day of the inquiry, at Redhill, Surrey, insisted that the inquiry was concerned only with the Secretary of State's decision to revoke his authority to construct the Hooley-Mitcham section of the route.

In a ruling on the scope of the inquiry, the inspector said it would be in order for objects to argue that the need for road improvements in the area was such that the revocation of the Secretary of State's authority could lead to a potential transference of blight in the general area.

He said he did not intend to make a recommendation whether the M23 extension should be restored or not, but if he decided that the consequences of transference of blight were such that it would be unwise for the authority to be revoked, the Secretary of State might have to review his original decision. The inquiry continues today.

In brief
Peter Sutcliffe remanded again

Peter William Sutcliffe, aged 35, a lorry driver, of Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, was further remanded in custody until tomorrow week by magistrates at Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, yesterday, charged with murdering Miss Jacqueline Hill, a Leeds University student.

He has also been charged with stealing two vehicle registration number plates valued at 50p. He did not appear in court.

£756,325 pools win for shopkeeper
A shopkeeper won £756,325 on Littlewoods' pools yesterday.

Mrs Elaine Dawes, aged 36, who is married and has two children, had the maximum 23 points after a stake of £7.5p. She lives above the general store she runs in Bramley Park Road, Handsworth, Sheffield.

Neurologist's suicide
A verdict of suicide was recorded at the inquest in Oxford yesterday on Dr Ritchie Russell, aged 77, the neurologist, who was found dead at his home in Oxford with a cable plugged in at the electricity main and wired to his arm. He could not stand the thought of growing old, it was stated.

Cattle man remanded
Douglas Clay, aged 57, a cattle dealer, of Eyehurst Farm, Kingswood, Surrey, was remanded again on bail of £100,000 until February 25 by magistrates at Epsom, Surrey, yesterday, accused of fraudulently obtaining Ministry of Agriculture certificates to enable cattle and sheep to be exported.

Jail allegations
Mr Mark Hughes, Labour MP for Durham, is to table a question in the Commons asking the Home Office to comment on allegations that troops on duty at Frankland prison, Durham, let the jail become a "black market paradise" with drink and tobacco.

Boy dies as wall caves in
Mark Griffiths, aged 10, of 40, was killed yesterday when Maerdy, Rhonda, Mid Glamorgan, the wall of a school building collapsed. Another boy was rescued from the rubble.

Red tape is raising a cloud over Home Office's authorized nuclear shelters

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is to launch its approved designs for nuclear shelters on Wednesday, but they are likely to fall foul of building regulations.

Mr Victor Bunting, who is on the council of the 50-member Federation of Nuclear Shelter Consultants and Contractors, said yesterday that three local authorities had said the shelters must be treated like a habitable room. That meant that they must have windows.

Croft and Lewis Ltd, of London, has been unable to build a single shelter, although it has had more than 80 inquiries, because of the intransigence of local authorities and the Department of the Environment, according to *National Builder*, a journal of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

The Home Office-approved designs do not have windows. There are five types; the simplest can be erected above shallow trenches and covered with earth.

For use indoors, a shelter, like a table made from reinforced steel, can be bought in kit form for between £500 and £800, with bricks likely to cost a further £300.

£250,000 award for road crash victim

A man who suffered what were described as horrific injuries in a road accident is to receive £250,000 damages and costs from an insurance company.

Mr Thomas James Pimblett, aged 46, of Eryrys, near Mold, Clwyd, father of three children, was on his way to work at the Shell Oil Company in Eilemmer Port when his motor cycle and a van collided at a junction in the village of Altham.

The van driver, Donald Morris, of Conway Avenue, Buckley, Clwyd, was later convicted of careless driving. Liability for the accident in August, 1977, was admitted by Mr Morris's advisers in the High Court, sitting in Mold yesterday. The damages were agreed.

Colour magazine proposed for 'Sunday Express'

By David Hewson

Express Newspapers are planning to add a colour supplement to the *Sunday Express* from the middle of next April, creating the largest circulation Sunday colour supplement in the country.

The magazine would bring the number of national Sunday colour supplements to four. *The Sunday Times*, *The Observer*, and *The Sunday Telegraph* produce colour magazines.

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, deputy chairman and managing director of Express Newspapers, was quoted in the trade magazine *Marketing Week* yesterday as saying that he was very optimistic that the magazine will appear.

The group is negotiating with the three colour printers who could handle the three million

'Kiss and fly' airline joins fares battle

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Air Florida, the American airline that recently offered free flights in exchange for a kiss, is to begin flying daily scheduled services between Gatwick and Miami from April 4, Mr Eli Timoner, its president, said in London yesterday.

But the calm of the second London airport will not be upset by crowds of British holidaymakers rushing the check-in desks with lips puckered, although Mr Timoner did claim that his fares would be the lowest on the route, lower even than Sir Freddie Laker's fares.

Air Florida's first-class fares from London will be £320 single in the low season and £399 in the high season. Single economy-class tickets will cost £99 low season and £119 high season.

Mr Timoner said this was £31 and £41 cheaper than economy fares on Laker, and £118 and £141 cheaper than Pan American and British Airways. Sir Freddie was out of his office yesterday, but a member of his staff commented: "We will have a good look at Air Florida's proposals and then take appropriate action to repel invaders."

Laker, he said, is thinking of introducing a first-class cabin, to be called Skytrain Pullman, on its London-Miami services.

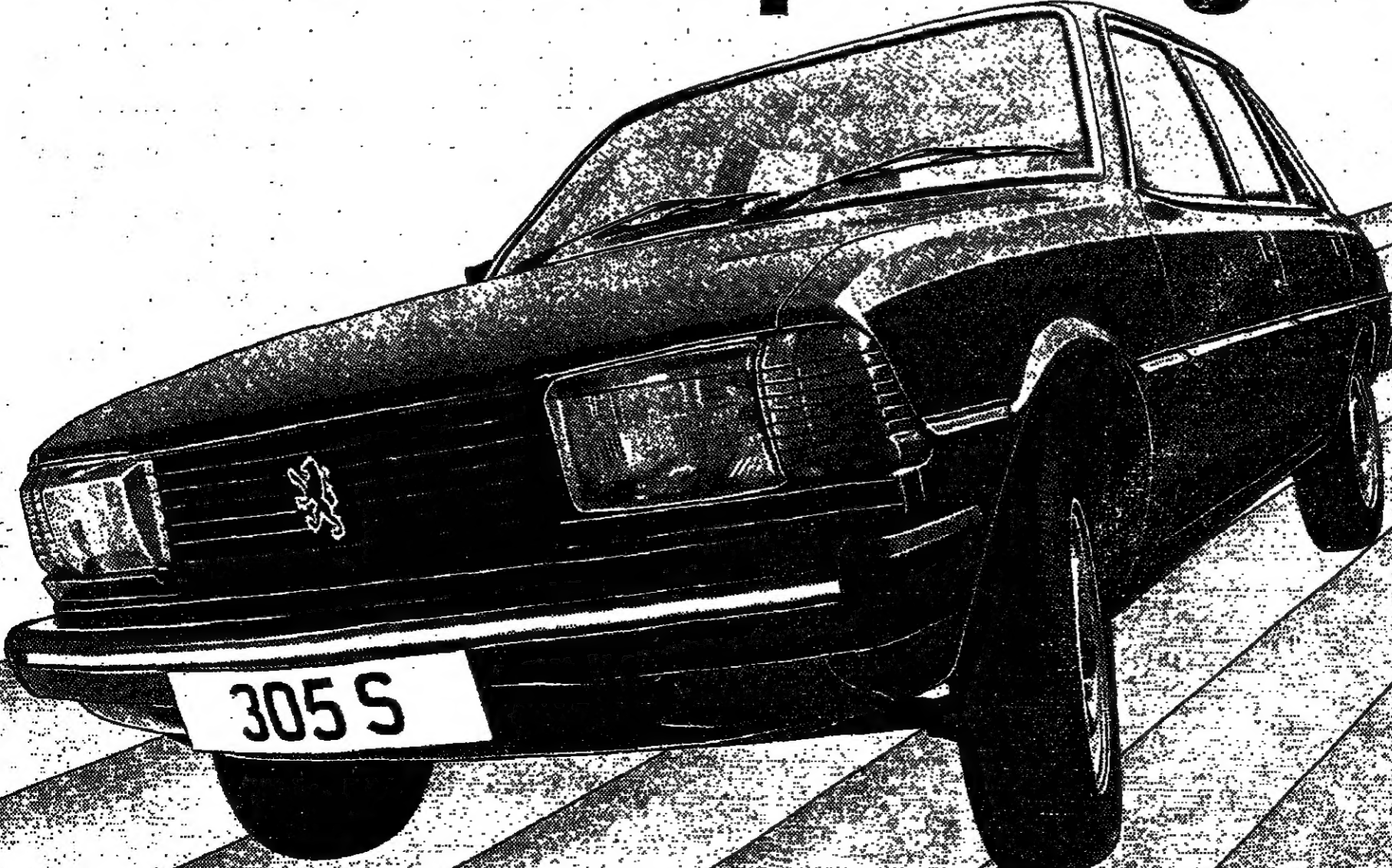
Laker Airways applied to the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday to operate a scheduled service between Britain and Australia. British Caledonian is seeking similar permission, and the case will be heard by the authority on February 2.

Fares proposed by Laker are: £490 single Pullman-class to Sydney and Melbourne (compared with £1,439 first-class single by British Airways and Qantas) and £482 to Perth (£1,335).

Economy single fares would be £399 (compared with £763) and £366 (£705), excursion return £560 (£637) and £495 (£604), and single walk-on fare (which B.A. and Qantas do not offer) £265 and £322.

British Caledonian said that its proposed single fares to Australia were: to Perth, sky-lounger £1,020, first class £820, economy £200, late purchase £175; to Melbourne, Brisbane or Adelaide, sky-lounger £1,100, first class £900, economy £230, late purchase £199. The airline would be ready to start the service next year and proposed to introduce 500-seater jumbo jets a year later.

The New 100mph Peugeot 305-S



Sunroof... Electric Windows... Tinted Glass... Central Locking... Electronic Ignition... etc... etc.

Peugeot Automobiles UK Limited, 333 Western Avenue, London W3 0RS Tel: 01-992 5366

WEST EUROPE



Mr. Dalsager: Dedicated to European ideal.

Mr Dalsager dedicated to Europe

Mr Poul Dalsager, aged 51, the Danish Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, who has been named as Denmark's new EEC Commissioner, to replace the late Mr Finn Gunde- lach, is a devoted European and Social Democrat of many years' standing. (Our Copenhagen correspondent writes.)

It was Denmark's entry into the Community in 1973 which gave Mr Dalsager his chance to bring his ardent European beliefs into practice. A member of the Danish parliamentary committee on relations with the EEC from 1971 until membership in 1973, Mr Dalsager worked hard for Danish membership of the Community.

After Denmark's accession he became a Social Democratic member of the European Parliament, where he served from 1973 until 1974 and held the post of vice-president.

Mr Dalsager was first elected as a Social Democratic member of the Folketing (the Danish Parliament) in 1964, representing Hjoerring, his home town in north Jutland, a seat which he has held ever since.

He was Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries in various Social Democratic minority governments led by Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, in the latter half of the 1970s. He was Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1975 until 1977, Agriculture Minister from 1977-1978, and regained both the Agriculture and Fisheries portfolios in 1979.

In 1978 he became leader of the Parliamentary Social Democratic Party.

Danes nominate their Agriculture Minister for Commission post

From Michael Hornsby Strasbourg, Jan 14

Mr Poul Dalsager, the Danish Minister of Agriculture, was today nominated by his Government to replace Mr Finn Gunde- lach, who died suddenly here yesterday, as his country's EEC Commissioner in Brussels.

The choice of Mr Dalsager reflects the Danes' strong desire to retain control of agriculture, which consumes some 70 per cent of the EEC budget and is of vital importance to the Danish economy. It is regarded as one of the key jobs in the Commission.

If he is given the agricultural portfolio, Mr Dalsager, aged 51, will be plunged at once into the preparation of the Commission's proposals on EEC farm prices, which have to be fixed each spring in negotiation with member states.

The permanent allocation of the agriculture and fisheries responsibilities previously exercised by Mr Gunde- lach is expected to be decided next week by the European Commission after Mr Dalsager's appointment has been formally endorsed by other member states.

In the meantime, it has been decided that Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the Commission, should himself assume temporary responsibility for agriculture, and fisheries should be entrusted, again on an interim basis, to Mr George

Kontogeorgis, the new Greek Commissioner.

Mr Kontogeorgis had been due to take over fisheries from Mr Gunde- lach in due course anyway, and he seems likely to be confirmed permanently in the job next week by his fellow commissioners.

The job will be an important one because the Commission is expected later this month to resume its delicate mediating role in the negotiations between member states on a new fisheries policy, which broke down in December mainly because of differences between Britain and France.

As Denmark's Agriculture Minister and a frequent attendee at EEC agriculture ministers' meetings in Brussels, Mr Dalsager can hardly be accused of lack of experience or knowledge, the only ground on which the critical agriculture portfolio might reasonably be denied him.

If Mr Dalsager were to be challenged for the post, it is thought that two of the strongest candidates to take it would be Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Belgian Commissioner, and Signor Lorenzo Natali, his Italian colleague.

However, it is thought that Mr Thorn will be anxious to avoid a general reshuffle of posts soon in his presidency. The simplest solution for him would be to let Mr Dalsager take over where Mr Gunde- lach left off.

EEC balm for the British

From David Wood Strasbourg, Jan 14

With the six-monthly alternation among the two of the presidency of the Council of Ministers, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Foreign Office will carefully study one particular passage in the first statement of intentions made today by Mr Christoph van Klauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister, whom Lord Carrington will succeed as President on July 1.

She knows that at six-month intervals one country inherits the work in an alphabetic predecessor in the presidency.

Hence London's more than passing interest in Mr van der

Klauw's definition of the Dutch presidency's priorities: First, adjustments to the common agricultural policy and restructuring of Community expenditure—balm to the British Government; second, a coordinated economic policy to fight inflation and preserve jobs; third, international economic relations; fourth, the relations between Community institutions.

Mrs Thatcher is already preparing for the British presidency, out of a deep conviction that it will be a crucial challenge to get the Community on the move, not least to achieve a better balance between CAP and other Community expenditure.

Eight Corsicans fail to answer kidnap charge

From Ian Murray Paris, Jan 14

Only nine of the 17 Corsican nationalists facing kidnapping charges appeared when their case opened here before the Court of State Security this afternoon.

Of the missing eight, two had failed to surrender to bail. Two held in prison had refused to leave their cells, and four, who have been on hunger strike in prison for more than nine weeks, were judged to be medically unfit to travel to the court.

Two others, who had been on hunger strike all that time, but who were allowed to attend the court, appeared last. The other defendants and part of the audience rose at a sign of respect.

They were obviously very weak and the court was told by the defence that they were in a state to defend themselves with sufficient force. M Claude Allier, the court president, promised that he would respect the code of silence in deciding on their fitness.

After formal questioning to establish identities, the hearing was adjourned for legal argument on the attitude which the court should take about the defendants who were not present.

The lawyer for the two who had not surrendered to bail produced a medical certificate saying they were unfit to travel from Corsica. Lawyers for the two who had refused to leave their cells argued that force should not be used against them. Lawyers for the four judged medically unfit to travel argued that they should be tried against the ethics of trying their clients in their absence.

In Ajaccio today several thousand people joined a demonstration in support of the men on trial.

A young woman was in hospital in Aix-en-Provence today with head injuries received in one of three bomb attacks made in the town during the night. Responsibility for the bombing, which caused nearly a million francs (about £100,000) damage and its coherence, the militant Corsican National Liberation Front.

Terrorists say judge to be freed

From John Earle Rome, Jan 14

The Red Brigades today announced that they were freeing Judge Giovanni D'Urso, kidnapped by them in Rome on December 12, as they had obtained their objective.

The announcement came near the end of a four-day leaflet, "communiqué number 10", found at lunchtime in a rubbish bin in front of the Rome Opera House. Soon afterwards rumour spread that he had been released at a building site on the western outskirts of the city and taken to a hospital. This was denied by the Government.

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Prime Minister, expressed uncertainty this evening whether the communiqué announcing that Dr D'Urso would be freed was genuine. "We know, however, that it will be confirmed by fact," he told Parliament. Agency France-Press reports.

The leaflet said "The Hangman D'Urso" would be let go, shortly before reiterating the Red Brigades' slogan: "Destruction of all prisons and liberation of all proletarian prisoners."

The "political and material objectives, set in the campaign of attack initiated with D'Urso, have been fully achieved."

"The objective of the proletarian prisoners, the revolutionary movement, the Red Brigades have obtained a great victory. In consideration of all that, proletarian justice chooses to act in magnanimity. The sentence of death is suspended and the prisoner D'Urso is being set free."

The Red Brigades communiqué came after a letter was found yesterday from the judge, who appealed for the press to head the Red Brigades demands for the views of their prisoners in maximum-security jails to be published in the national press. Two newspapers, *Il Messaggero* and *Il Secolo XIX*, have published the largest circulation respectively in Rome and Genoa, responded today by publishing the texts of proclamations from inmates of the jails of Trani in Apulia and Palmi in Calabria.

Leading article, page 15

French agree timetable for presidential elections

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Jan 14

The timetable for the presidential elections was agreed by the Cabinet today. All candidates who wish to stand will have to be declared by April 7 and approved by April 10 if they are to take part in the first round on April 26. The second and final round will be on May 10.

In a statement to mark the approval of the timetable, President Giscard d'Estaing said that "the approach of the presidential election is sometimes presented or felt as a test. I affirm that it is, on the contrary, a chance for France."

"It is a chance for the democratic life of France since it underlines the fact that the French people are going to exercise that too rare privilege in the world of designating themselves, in complete freedom, the head of state."

"It is a chance for the

French agree timetable for presidential elections

future of France, since in a world of economic difficulties and in which many questions have to be asked. The French people are going to be able to make on their own the essential choices which will determine the policies to come."

"That is why I hope that everything will be done to clarify the facts of the choice of the French and to give to the debate, by its freedom, its dignity and its coherence, an exemplary character."

The President has yet to declare himself as a candidate for a second term in office, resolutely saying that from the moment he were to do so, he would cease to be able to function as head of state.

In the latest opinion poll published by Paris-Match today the President and M Francois Mitterand, the Socialist leader, are found to be neck and neck with 50 per cent support each.

Barre remark harms Strasbourg hopes

From Our Own Correspondent Strasbourg, Jan 14

France's hopes of retaining Strasbourg as the main site of the European Parliament may have been seriously damaged by contemptuous remarks directed at the Parliament by M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister.

He was quoted by Agency France-Press, the French news agency, as having declared that "what European parliamentarians say is of no interest to the French Government". The remark was made in reference to the dispute between France and the European Parliament over the legality of the EEC budget adopted last December.

There were angry reactions today from members of the Parliament. Mr James Scott-

Hopkins, leader of the Conservative group, told the Assembly that since the French Prime Minister considered the European Parliament's opinion to be of no interest, it was "obvious" that the Parliament was "where the Parliament goes".

A separate statement by West German members of the Parliament's Socialist group described M Barre's comments as "a slap in the face for the citizens of Europe". The Parliament should now ask itself whether it wanted to be elected permanently in a country whose Government takes not the slightest interest in it.

The German MEPs appealed to their own Government, which has been strongly criticised in European Parliament over the legality of the budget, not to follow in the wake of what has now been revealed as an openly anti-European policy (by France).

They said that M Barre's remarks called in question France's whole attitude to Europe. France was behaving like a taxpayer who refuses to pay his taxes simply because he does not agree with some aspect of his Government's policy, they added.

Mme Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament and a member of President Giscard d'Estaing's own Liberal party, said today she was surprised by M Barre's remarks, but she declined to comment further. Mrs Veil has been strongly criticised in France for declaring the budget adopted last month.

OVERSEAS



Charlene Taren tries to free herself after falling through ice on a park lake in Fort Collins, Colorado, while attempting to rescue her dog. Firemen rescued both dog and owner.

UN calls on S Africa for second thoughts

From Our Southern Africa Correspondent Geneva, Jan 14

The failed United Nations conference on Namibia ended in Geneva today with an appeal by Mr Brian Urquhart, the senior United Nations official who chaired the meeting, to South Africa and the internal parties in Namibia (South West Africa) to reconsider their position on the implementation of the proposed settlement plan for the territory.

Mr Urquhart said the United Nations would not relax its efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), reaffirmed his organization's support for the United Nations settlement plan.

He called, however, for an intensification of the guerrilla war and for the introduction of comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

The sanctions call was also supported by Mr Eddison Zvobgo, the Zimbabwe Minister of Local Government, who was speaking on behalf of the British, Beninese, Nigerian, and the Organization of African Unity which attended the conference as observers.

Support for alliance: Mr R. F. Foreign Minister, expressed support of the stand taken by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at the Geneva talks in an airport-press conference here today (Eric Marsden writes from Johannesburg).

Mr Mudge turns out to be the only winner in Geneva

From Nicholas Ashford Geneva, Jan 14

The Namibian settlement exercise is not dead. Despite the failure of this conference, the belief that doors have still been left open. Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said shortly before leaving Geneva at the end of the United Nations conference on Namibia (South West Africa).

Mr Luce noted that the main protagonists—the South Africans, the territory's internal parties, and the South-West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo)—still claimed that they supported the United Nations settlement plan for the territory. What was therefore necessary, he said, was to reflect on "how best to move ahead from here."

But if the United Nations initiative is not actually dead, it has been dealt a stunning blow by the refusal of the South African-led delegations to agree to a firm date for a ceasefire in the guerrilla war waged by Swapo against South African troops in Northern Namibia.

The Western powers, the black African representatives, and the United Nations had all come to Geneva in the belief based on assurances received from South Africa before the conference was announced, that substantial progress could be made towards the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

Yet the conference turned out to be merely an elaborate propaganda exercise to promote the status of the internal parties, backed up by demands that the United Nations must first demonstrate its impartiality before South Africa and the internal parties would even consider taking part in a United Nations supervised election.

From the point of view of the South African-led delegations, the conference was a success, as the internal parties were able to present themselves in a United Nations forum (even though they were not recognized as such) without having to concede anything in return.

On the other hand, the conference has been an unmitigated disaster for the Western powers which have invested immense diplomatic effort during the past three years in an attempt to resolve the Namibian question. Their credibility is in tatters and they are now confronted with renewed calls at the United Nations for sanctions against South Africa—which was just what the settlement initiative was designed to prevent.

What went wrong? First, the determination of South Africa to promote the cause of the internal parties, particularly the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was underestimated. South Africa recognized that the alliance, with its present label of being a "staunch party", stood little chance of winning an election against Swapo.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the Alliance's leader, admitted as much in private conversations with black African observers. He told one of them that he had no real quibble with either the United Nations plan or with the impartiality package which he was offered by the United Nations at the weekend, in an attempt to break the conference deadlock. He said he would need at least 18 months

to build up the alliance into a viable alternative to Swapo.

Second, not enough significance was attached to the importance Namibia plays in domestic South African politics. Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, is struggling to impose his leadership on a divided party. If he was seen to approve a settlement plan in Namibia which resulted in a Swapo victory, the pressures on him from his own right-wingers would become intolerable.

Some observers believe that Mr Botha is unlikely to approve the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia until there has been a general election in South Africa. At the moment, this is not due to take place until the second half of 1982.

A third factor influencing South Africa was its Government's belief that there will be a shift in American attitudes towards southern Africa once Mr Ronald Reagan takes over as President next week.

Finally, the South Africans—that the pressures on them to settle in Namibia were not particularly great. At a military level, a series of big cross-border raids against Swapo in Angola last year has probably given South Africa the initiative for the time being.

Diplomatically, South Africa believes it has called the West's bluff over sanctions. It believes that countries like Britain and the United States, will try at almost any cost to avoid becoming involved in any punitive moves against South Africa's presently booming economy.

Leading article, page 15



Search for monk: A mountain search has been launched for Father Piers Grant-Ferris, a British Benedictine monk, believed to be missing in the Andes.

South Africa to fingerprint all its citizens

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Jan 14

South Africa is to introduce legislation to provide a uniform identity document with the bearer's fingerprints for all population groups. Meanwhile applicants for renewal of existing documents, endorsements or new documents will be required to have fingerprints taken.

Announcing the Bill in Cape Town today, Mr Chris Heitsch, Minister of Internal Affairs, said fingerprinting had been made necessary by the "total onslaught" on the republic. The measure would prevent forgery of identity documents and limit "the increasing attempts to infiltrate strategic installations and national key positions with a view to espionage and/or sabotage."

The legislation would not affect the existing "pass" laws for blacks. The fingerprint register would be kept by the Internal Affairs Ministry and the Criminal Bureau would not have access.

Journalists attack ban on black newspapers

From Eric Marsden Johannesburg, Jan 14

Further restrictions on press freedom in South Africa could result in an escalating conflict between blacks and whites, journalists said today.

In a memorandum to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Press, which resumed its sittings in Johannesburg, the South African Society of Journalists criticized the banning of black newspapers and silencing of black journalists.

The society, which has a majority of white members, said that dissatisfied blacks were becoming more insistent that their voices must be heard. This was shown by the number of strikes and disturbances, and the number of blacks who had left the country for "military training" since 1976.

Pleading for continued two-way communication between blacks and whites, the memorandum said: "If we shut off the tap of communication in one direction, conflict will escalate, not diminish."

South Africa had an inadequate force of black journalists to express their community's aspirations and frustrations. There was a white journalist for every 1,171 white South Africans, but there was only one black journalist for 51,961 blacks. This was blamed on inadequate education and training.

Banning black newspapers or reporting of speeches by leaders would not make black feelings go away.

The memorandum said that unless black opinion was freely expressed the whole South African community would not be able to identify and respond to the needs and demands of the times.

It cited as justification the reaction of Rhodesia whites to the election victory of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, which had not been foreseen by the white community and military intelligence because of restrictions on a free flow of information.

Norwegian police evict power site protesters

From Karen Sorenson Oslo, Norway, Jan 14

Six hundred Norwegian police today forcibly removed 153 demonstrators from the banks of the Alta river in the far north of the country, leaving nearly 900 still there.

Today's police action is the culmination of a 10-year debate in Norway over who owns and controls the land, water and other resources in an area which the indigenous people of Scandinavia, the Sami, claim as their own.

The Norwegian Government intends to develop a hydro-electric scheme on the Alta river but the Sami object. Not only would such a project destroy the livelihoods of the reindeer-herding and fishing farmers, they claim, but also the Sami demand in principle to make the decision in their traditional area.

The Norwegian Sami have been joined by Sami from both Sweden and Finland, as well as by hundreds of Norwegians. In spite of temperatures ranging into the minus-30°C during the past 10 days, hundreds of people have gathered at Stilla, the site where construction was to begin today.

Yesterday and today, there have been less demonstrations throughout Scandinavia against the Norwegian Government's northern and Sami policies.

Sotheby's deny Russian accusations of dishonesty over sale of valuable sixteenth-century icon

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Jan 14

A Soviet newspaper today accused Sotheby's of dishonesty over the sale of a valuable Russian icon stolen from its Moscow owner over five years ago.

Taking up a case that has highlighted the Russians' concern over the smuggling to the West of icons and their subsequent sale by galleries and auction houses, the weekly newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* today published an interview with a member of Sotheby's concerning the sale in 1979 of a sixteenth-century processional icon.

The paper said the double-sided icon, "The Virgin and Nikolai the Miracle-Worker", was stolen from the home of M. P. Kudryavtsev. The matter was referred to Interpol.

Investigations led no where until Mr Kudryavtsev saw a copy of a Sotheby's catalogue with a photograph of the icon. He sent a Telex to the auction house but found that the icon had already been sold for £25,000. His wife told the Soviet Embassy in London that they were astonished to learn that Sotheby's had sold the icon instead of informing the embassy of the reappearance of such a famous masterpiece.

The paper's correspondent

said he had asked Mr John Stuart, head of the firm's icon section, whether he was not also surprised, and was told that he was not. The icon had been stolen and that the Telex had arrived a year after the sale.

But the paper said the photograph of the icon had appeared in the catalogue for October-November, 1979, and it was sold in December that year.

The correspondent said he had asked Mr Stuart on what basis he had given a description of the icon, and was told the information had come from other catalogues. But, he stated, it was not clearly stated in those other catalogues that the icon was owned by Mr Kudryavtsev and had not left it several times for "international exhibitions". Why had Mr Stuart not noticed that the vendor was not the same as the owner?

Mr Stuart was reported as replying that there was no indication in any book that the icon had been stolen. He refused to say who had brought in the work for auction on the ground that Sotheby's did not disclose the names of its clients.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said the interview ended with a suggestion that the correspondent talk to Sotheby's lawyer, but he declined as the matter was already being taken up officially by the Soviet Embassy in London.

"I am interested in the principles governing the conduct of the 'great British institution', the paper's correspondent wrote, "and the morality enforced in hundreds of Sotheby's offices by uniformed guards. In the old days this morality was more simply indicated: With a black pirate's flag."

"I do not know if the respected auction house has a motto. If not, I would like to suggest a good English proverb: Dirty hands are often hidden in white gloves."

London reply: Sotheby's in London confirmed yesterday that they had received a Telex on December 10, 1980, from Moscow signed by Mr Kudryavtsev. It alleged that an icon about to be sold by their auction house had been stolen from his flat and requested the cancellation of the sale. (Our Sale Room Correspondent writes.)

Sotheby's had searched their records and found that the icon referred to had, in fact, been included in an auction on December 3, 1979. The auction house had telephoned Moscow with this information.

At the time of the 1979 sale, Sotheby's had accorded the icon two full pages of detailed cataloguing, referring to all the exhibition catalogues and publications in which it was discussed. The catalogue also illustrated both sides of the icon in colour.

New style of Mugabe leadership faces test

From Stephen Taylor Salisbury, Jan 14

A meeting scheduled to be held here on Saturday will resolve whether Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, has finally stamped his authority on the country's coalition Government and gained for his party control of all main offices of power.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the minority Patriotic Front party, will consider response to the Cabinet reshuffle announced last week by Mr Mugabe that moved Mr Joshua Nkomo, the party's leader, from the key post of Minister of Home Affairs, offering the party the sweetener of an additional Cabinet seat and a deputy ministry. If Mr Nkomo and the Central Committee reject the Cabinet package it would plunge Zimbabwe into a political crisis with perilous implications.

The reshuffle, the first since independence last year, marked the emergence of a new style of leadership by Mr Mugabe. In dismissing Mr Edgar Tekere, the intertempore former Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, and demoting Mr Nkomo, his main political rival, Mr Mugabe chose to govern with boldness where previously he had opted for caution.

The risks were only too apparent. Mr Tekere is Secretary-General of Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party and has wide support in the rank and file. Many observers believed given his delicate handling of contentious matters in the past—that Mr Mugabe would not dare to move against him after he was acquitted of the murder of a farmer last month.

The decision to deprive Mr Nkomo of his control of the police and give him the Ministry of Public Service was potentially even more dangerous. There have been numerous incidents involving the estimated 35,000 Zanu guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe and the 20,000 Zipra force which follows Mr Nkomo.

The anger felt by Zipra over the recent treatment of Mr Nkomo was indicated earlier this week by shooting incidents at Chitungwiza, near Salisbury, in which seven people were injured. In one incident a grenade was thrown at an Army patrol.

The reshuffle was also received with bitter resentment by Patriotic Front officials. Mr that country's hit by recession, like Britain and the United States, will try at almost any cost to avoid becoming involved in any punitive moves against South Africa's presently booming economy.

An outraged Mr Nkomo told the press: "I do not see any way to accepting this."

Yet there are indications despite the rhetoric that Mr Mugabe has gambled successfully. Mr Tekere has apparently gone quietly and is even said to be pleased that he no longer has the responsibility of ministerial office.

Informed sources believe the Mr Nkomo, lacking an adequate power base and external support, will swallow his pride and accept the Cabinet package. They believe that, while he still hopes for power and prestige, he will not jeopardize the fruits of the struggle for the country by withdrawing from the coalition.

Front victory: The Rhodesia Front candidate last night won a narrow election victory over his independent opponent in a white by-election for the constituency of Highlands in Salisbury.

Mr James Thron won 1,491 votes against 1,257 registered to Dr Timothy Stamps on a margin of 234 votes despite an election address by Mr Ian Smith, President of the Rhodesia Front and former Prime Minister.

Mr Stuart told *The Times* that the time of the 1979 sale the auction house was satisfied that it had been consigned to them for sale by its legitimate owner; it had not come directly from Russia and the owner was not English.

He pointed out that most icons had been stolen at some stage in their life since they had belonged to the church community. Most Russian churches were closed and the icons were rotting on the walls.

Mr Stuart told me yesterday he had deliberately left Mr Kudryavtsev name out of the 1979 catalogue for fear of embarrassing him.

It is well known in British art circles that many icons were smuggled out of Russia during the 1960s and 1970s with the active connivance of dealers and auction houses in the West. They are believed to have been brought out by diplomats.

Smuggling is not considered particularly unethical in the art trade, whereas theft is taken seriously. Mr Stuart told me yesterday he keeps a file on icons known to be stolen and has been instrumental in the past in returning works to their true owners.

None of the icons stolen from Mr Kudryavtsev are on his file, since their theft had not been reported to him. He added that he would like more cooperation from Moscow.

مكتبة من الأصل

[illegible]

OVERSEAS

India's legal system 'is on the verge of collapse'

Thousands condemned to hopeless years in prison awaiting trial

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Jan 14

The case of four boys who have spent half their lives in jail, fettered and officially forgotten, is only one small indicator of the desperate state of the administration of justice in India.

A report that three more men have been deliberately blinded while in custody, and the case of 31 blinded prisoners now being heard in the Supreme Court here, have added to a deepening sense of crisis.

What are we coming to in this country? Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, asked in Parliament, on hearing that suspected criminals in the state of Bihar had been blinded in police stations with wearing needles, bicycle spokes and acid.

The answer to her question lies in the quality of the police and the courts. The performance of both services is bad and deteriorating.

Our legal system is on the verge of collapse, living on borrowed time. Mr Justice Bhagwati, of the Supreme Court, says. Many Indians were shocked by a report two weeks ago exposing the plight of tens of thousands of people held in custody awaiting trial, known here as "undertrials".

More than half the people in India's 1,200 jails are undertrials, and the report showed that many had languished for years with little immediate prospect of being tried. Prisoners had been waiting in thousands for much longer than the maximum sentence for the offence of which they were accused.

Others were held for years because they were too poor to raise bail. And there were still others in jail not because they were criminals but because they were witnesses and the authorities wanted to be sure they could produce them if ever a particular case came to trial.

Sheer weight of numbers, confusion, incompetence and a harassed, bureaucratic con-

demned thousands to hopeless years in prison.

Action by Mrs Kapila Hingorani, a Delhi barrister, led the Supreme Court deciding that people who had spent more time in jail than the maximum sentence for their alleged crimes should be freed. People on bailable offences were also released. In all, more than 30,000 people were set free.

But that progress was not maintained. Many magistrates still fail to tell accused people of their rights under the law, especially the poor and illiterate. It is now estimated that 100,000 people are in prison with little chance of an early trial.

Most are in jails in the heavily populated states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Supreme Court has asked the Bihar Government for details of people held, a request prompted by the recent case of the four boys arrested about eight years ago, when they were about 10. They have appeared in court only once and have never been tried.

The Supreme Court judges said: "This is one more instance of the callousness and indifference of the judicial system to undertrials. They are easily forgotten and become mere ticked numbers."

In her Delhi office, Mrs Hingorani has fat yellow files containing lists of thousands of people in jail. We have to go through them painstakingly to see how many are entitled to be released. It is a huge job. We started on the scandal of the undertrials two years ago, but there is still a long way to go. We hope is that we can start actions this year so that everyone entitled to be released will be freed," she said.

Mrs Hingorani is also fighting, at her own expense, the case of the men blinded by police at Bhagalpur in Bihar. Even in society fairly hardened to stories of police brutality the

mutilations at Bhagalpur came as a shock.

More than anything else in recent times, the blindings are an important illustration of the attitudes of police, public and politicians.

Police in many parts of India are under pressure to deal with their bandits and thieves who prey on ordinary people. It is not easy for them. Their pay and training are inadequate, their intellectual and material resources are stretched, and their efficiency is hampered by meddling politicians.

It is harder in India than in most places for police to work efficiently without resort to extra-legal methods. On the whole, people do not like the police. They fear rather than respect them and they are generally unwilling to risk their time and perhaps their safety in going to court to give evidence.

The need for results drives many policemen to illegal (though, in their view, efficient) methods. Bandits are not in "encounters" and from time to time, other troublemakers are eradicated in the same way and are branded, after the event, as desperate criminals.

Confessions extracted with the aid of canes and the absence of genuine witnesses can be overcome by the employment of people blackmailed or pressured to provide evidence.

Some people, especially in rural India, readily take the law into their own hands. Many a suspected criminal has been beaten to death by outraged villagers and recently a group of men suspected of theft were stoned to death.

So it is interesting, although not surprising, that many people in Bhagalpur have been demonstrating their support for policemen who blinded men in their custody. There is some support for the Government's decision to award the blinded men £800 each.

Ever since his life consisted of more than running after the dinner and ensuring the survival of his type, man has sought to alter the shape of the body donated to him by God, or inherited by him via an age, depending on your point of view. To this end he has employed means uncomfortable, downright painful, means physical, cosmetic and sartorial. He has added and subtracted to and from his frame, or at any rate its effect on the observer, he has squeezed and stretched, practically every bit there is to squeeze and stretch and his clothing has proffered or concealed according to need.

Originally this need was almost entirely geared to attracting the opposite sex. Not only has man evolved without any of the charming and provocative natural attributes still available to those left behind in the evolutionary scramble—no peacock tail, no rainbow-hued scales—but he is also one of the very few species in which there is no close season for mating. Poor old man has to be attractive all the time.

Fortunately his cunning in eating an enormously varied diet, much of it free, and his adaptation to climates disparate which spread out the population, also provided him with the leisure time to pursue an art which he quickly saw was of great necessity; adding allure by changing his shape.

I am not quite sure at what stage self-gratification came into the picture, though I would suppose at times when there seemed to be enough persons to go round and so everybody got a breathing space from just trying to nab anything of the opposite sex which was available. Whenever it was, by now man was hooked on chic and was ready to embark on the third phase of dressing himself up, which was to slot himself into his peer group.

How these three objectives have been attained over the ages is dependent of course on climate. The toga might have produced a great power turn-around around the Mediterranean, but was hardly practicable for the North Pole.

Nothing has changed, and this is why I have to say that it is sad to see the British Medical Association behaving like a bunch of beheaded chickens, confronted with the undoubted malpractices now rampant in the business of cosmetic surgery in this country. If only the medical profession could bring itself to shed the ghost of John Knox and his stern tradition that for anyone to wish to be more attractive to the opposite sex, themselves or their peer group is inherently wicked and sinful.

If only our generally marvellous and overworked doctors could take time out to study the changing patterns in society, they could have seen this whole attitude to the body as a warning sign. It could have spoken in the "last" of the problems which were going to come with the availability of contraceptive pills and abortion on demand.

The unenlightened attitude adopted has led in both cases to severe abuse of the practice and enormous damage to patients—or, in the case of customers, since so many hands are involved, they fell well as qualified to serve them with an operation as with a yard of lace. However much the elite may dislike the idea, it is the mass of society which changes a vogue, and since taste always in the "last" it also follows that if you attempt to

Prudence Glynn

But what if your face really doesn't fit?



The face that did fit; Barbara Goalen photographed by John French, 1953.

staunch a demand which is overwhelming or to force it through channels which are too narrow in their attitudes the flood runs round the side and into the abortion parlour and the cosmetic cowboy clinic.

Of course it is admirable for the BMA to insist that everyone who wants a nose job now consult their GP for referral to a reputable surgeon but I think that it is also hopelessly naive, and may indeed have precisely the opposite effect in that women, who outnumber men by six to one as patients, who would have gone via word of mouth to a top-class man will now because he could face being struck off unless she is referred by her GP, resort to less competent hands.

When I say that it is naive, that is just what I do mean, for the attitude of the BMA takes little or no account of the sort of customer likely to go in search of cosmetic surgery. Think back to the girl who most needed advice on contraception and abortion and was equally counselled, from the highest motives, to consult her GP, most likely a family one. Lovely for coughs and colds, known her since childhood. But won't he tell Mum that she wants to go on the Pill? And as for an abortion, he'll tell her to go to the "bus stop." So the inevitable happened. "Well, I do know of this place where you can get it done, only charge you 100 quid" (and expose you to a good chance of septicaemia). All over Britain teenage girls were weeping behind the filling cabinets with post-abortion depression or being sick at the "bus stop."

It took the intervention of humane and enlightened societies such as the Marie Stopes foundation or the Family Planning Association to recognize that the tide in sexual activity was irreversible, that the girls were, however dimly, aware that they had a right to a new control over their bodies and

and what is needed is a greater recognition of his services in modern society and a lesser suspicion that he is Dr Faustus.

This is what you get when subjects are brought out of the shadows of shame and secrecy and just accepted as a legitimate desire.

Mind you, this looking younger business can be carried too far when you get to the stage when you do not want to make your companion laugh in case something comes unstitched and when the knife marks are worn as proudly as duelling scars.

While the Europeans tend to cosmetic surgery from sexual vanity, one cannot help feeling that in the United States without the aeons of philosophy stored this side of the Atlantic to fall back on against the terrors of old age and death it is the youth bit which has them. What I term the sarcophagus set really are quite alarming to see, but quite easy to understand. Come the holocaust, only the fertile will be selected to board the Bardsley Noah's Ark and get whisked to safety in space, there to found a new dynasty.

After all, in the panic of the moment and a pretty Zandra Rhodes chiffon and a poor light one might just be able to nip on board and then it is not in the nature of Batsheva captains to throw you out into mid-air.

For myself, I view with equanimity the fact that I shall be left behind. Fecund, possibly, depending when all this happens, but I shall have missed the last boarding shuttle. Anyway I simply cannot think of anything more awful than having to live among and, worse, help to perpetuate a race of cringing bodes. Three days of their conversation would drive me insane. "Captain, look," they cry constantly. "There is an alien body approaching" as something the size of North and South America (and may indeed be North and South America, given the circumstances) heads for the porthole. I have never cared for obvious remarks.

Interesting though, that in depicting the future, designers for the galaxy are still hung up with man's desire to change his natural shape. Everyone is seen with a head which is a head, beaked tunics, boots to enhance the manly calves, and size 38B cast iron brassieres.

But back to cosmetic surgery and the horns of the dilemma upon which is perched the BMA: to recognize a demand which is not essential but social and is thus suspect to many ethical minds, and at the same time to be sure there is maximum protection from exploitation and incompetence for those most at risk.

I suggest that this should consist not of insisting that patients go via their GP. Frankly, those most at risk are the least likely to follow such a course. Nor should it consist of threats to its members, which again can only drive the subject underground, as it did when abortion was illegal. If the BMA really wants to help why does it not itself put together a network of sympathetic advisers offering confidentiality and even anonymity, well advertised in everything from this newspaper to the public loo at Euston and backed by their superb authority and income parable standards.

"Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold," wrote Shakespeare. Right as usual, except that now it looks as if to provoke the two together.

MPs uneasy at Ottawa's constitution

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, and his Government were clearly warned by Westminster MPs last night that they could not expect Parliament to rubber-stamp proposals for the revised Canadian constitution in their present form.

The missivings were expressed at a private meeting of the all-party committee on the Canadian constitution, after Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, the Foreign Office minister who will be responsible for the legislation when it comes before the Commons, had given them the Government's view.

On a day when there were many other meetings, 56 MPs turned out, and half of them spoke. While acknowledging that the expected request from Canada would be exceptional, Sir Ian took the line that, following precedent, the proposal for the patriation of the Canadian constitution, with its associated decision on the Statute of Westminster, should be passed by the British Parliament.

Of those MPs who spoke, only one accepted that the Westminster Parliament should approve whatever came from Ottawa on the ground of preserving good relations between the two countries.

Others said they were worried that the United Kingdom would be asked to endorse a package which was opposed by six of the 10 provincial governments, who believed that the British Parliament still had a trusteeship function to fulfil under Section 7 of the Statute of Westminster.

One Labour MP, a senior frontbencher, said that Mr Trudeau was asking the British Parliament to resume the role of a colonial power. Several favoured a simple measure to patriate the constitution to Canada, then leaving it to the Canadians to sort out their differences.

Peru unions to call general strike today

From Michael Smith
Lima, Jan 14

The six-month-old Government of President Fernando Belaúnde is threatened with the first signs of social unrest. All the country's big unions have set tomorrow as the date for a 24-hour national general strike. It has the backing of the two opposition groups, the centrist Apra party and the Marxist United Left coalition.

The strike is in protest against a series of economic measures pushed through by Señor Manuel Ulloa, the Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and the central bank at the beginning of January. Subsidies for basic foodstuffs were almost completely eliminated, and prices were up: milk 54 to 67 per cent, rice 21 per cent, sugar 65 per cent, wheat-based products 50 per cent, cooking oil 94 per cent, and petrol 29 per cent.

Interest rates were also increased almost to the level of inflation. Interest on savings deposits was set at about 51 per cent a year—up from about 35 per cent—and commercial loans at about 56 per cent a year, compared with about 38 per cent.

Knesset lifts immunity of accused minister

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Jan 14

The Knesset voted this afternoon, by 63 to 33, with five abstentions, to lift the parliamentary immunity of Mr M. Aharon Abuhazzeira, the Minister for Religious Affairs, who is charged with bribery.

Mr Abuhazzeira will now face trial in the district court in Jerusalem on charges that he accepted "kickbacks" out of inflated ministry allocations to

inflation during 1980 was 60.2 per cent—the third year in a row above 50 per cent.

The unions are demanding a 60 per cent pay increase in place of the 12 per cent increase offered by the Government, a price freeze on basic foodstuffs and petrol and a change in the Government's economic programme.

The United Left coalition went even further and asked for the resignation of Señor Ulloa and Señor Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, the Energy Minister. Señor Alfonso Grados, the Labour Minister said: "The Government is not going to make an about-face on any of the demands."

The Belaúnde Administration last year lowered tariff barriers to an average of 35 per cent, though some tariffs were cut in half. The aim was to make local industry more competitive but it elicited a storm of protest from Peruvian industrialists.

Imports have begun to flood the market at double the monthly rate a year ago. At Christmas the streets of the Lima suburbs were filled with stalls selling roller skates and whisky, much of it contraband.

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

I have yet to be persuaded that any way of cooking heart renders it more than merely wholesome. Like pig's liver and or kidney, heart is nourishing, inexpensive, and never worth a detour.

But there are other parts of what we in Britain whimsically call "offal" which are worth a detour. Chops, which is why calves' liver, popovers, in French and Italian kitchens, fetches as much as £275 a pound. Restaurants also account for the high price of calves' kidneys and sweetbreads. In London, though all may sometimes be found for cheaper outside the capital and major cities. Calves' brains at about £1 a set, and tongues at around 95p a pound, are a better bargain.

Lamb's offal is less fashionable and so consequently cheaper, than any part of the fatted calf. Sweetbreads are about £1.20 a pound, tongues 55p a pound and brains less than 40p a set. Brains are offal, but they are delicate in both taste and texture, are unjustly neglected. They are usually sold by the set, rather than by weight, and a set of calves' brains will feed two as a first course, one as a substantial main dish. Smaller lambs' brains are similar in taste and texture.

Brains in "black butter" serves two to four. Serves two to four. Serves two to four. Serves two to four.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

'Russification' of Estonia blamed for unrest

By Gabriel Ronay

Forty Estonian intellectuals have sent a signed letter to Prudent protesting against the suppression of student demonstrations last year in Tallinn and warning against the consequences of the russification of the country.

The signatories—university lecturers, scientists, writers, artists and others of the younger generation—are not known to have been associated with the dissident movement before.

In their letter they dismiss as mischievous and untrue a 48-word official report blaming unnamed "extremists" and "criminal hooligans" for the disturbances. "It is unlikely that demonstrations involving thousands of young people took place as a result of prompting by individuals."

The use of force by the police indicated that "perilous splits have formed in our society, splits indicative of antagonism between the teachers and those they teach, of conflict between the leaders and the led... It would be unforfeitable to ignore the deeply rooted causes that have given rise to the present state of affairs."

Queues, shortages, a mounting crime rate and alcoholism were secondary, though important,

issues, the writers say. The real cause behind the protest marches was mounting concern over the systematic russification of the country.

"In our opinion, the insecurity and, in some cases, even the fear about national identity that exists in the two largest nationality groups in Estonia—the Estonians and the Russians—is the source of the conflicts and stresses between nationalities in Estonia. Fear motivates frequent aggressive behaviour."

They point to the decline of the Estonian section of the population, particularly in Tallinn, as circumstantial evidence of the use of Estonian in business, science and every aspect of daily life; the compulsory residence of university theses, even about the Estonian language and literature, in Russian and the growing scarcity of Estonian-language journals and books.

To avoid a repetition of the nationalist outbursts, "something should be done to alleviate the doubts of Estonians about the security of their present and future and to convince them that the native inhabitants of Estonia will always have the final word on the destiny of their land and people."

Jamaica hopes for return of British tourists

By Our Foreign Staff

A campaign to make tourism a big foreign exchange earner for Jamaica was launched in London yesterday.

Dr Marco Brown, Jamaica's Minister of State for Tourism, said at a press conference that he hoped that more than 30 per cent of the island's foreign exchange needs could be provided by tourism.

He noted that some tourists had stayed away in recent years, when the Government of Mr Michael Manley was in power.

Dr Brown described the Government of Mr Edward Seaga as "middle of the road". It attached great importance to tourism, he said, and welcomed foreign visitors, investment and private enterprise.

"One of the problems has been crime and violence in the country. This has been drastically reduced since the election and the security forces are now in complete control of the situation," he said.

"Jamaica has always been a winter retreat for many English people and I look forward to their return," he said in conclusion.

Brain power in the kitchen

and a teaspoon of salt. Bring to the boil, cover and poach on a low heat for about 15 minutes, or until they are firm.

Drain, and when they are cool enough to handle peel away the outer skin and any brown bluish membrane. Slice the brains between two plates and allow them to cool under light pressure. Refrigerate until needed.

Melt three quarters of the butter in a frying pan and cook it on a high heat until it is brown. Pour the brains through a fine sieve into a small bowl. Wipe the pan and melt the remaining butter in it. Fry the brains' white or cut in 1.25cm (1/2 inch) thick slices, until golden on all sides. Lift the brains from the pan to a serving dish and keep warm.

Wipe the pan again and add the remaining tablespoon of vinegar and the browned butter. Stir well together over a low heat and blanch to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Stir the capers and parsley into the sauce and pour it immediately over the brains. Serve with crusty bread as a first course, or with a crisp leafy salad or a crunchy vegetable like a deep fried courgettes as a main dish.

There is little to choose between the flavours of calves' and lambs' sweetbreads. Larger calves' sweetbreads are better for frying in slices, but for serving in a creamy sauce, lambs are just as good.

Sweetbreads in a creamy sauce serves three to four. Serves three to four. Serves three to four.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

Ingredients: 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter, 110g (4oz) butter.

150ml (1 pint) dry white wine reduced to 2 tablespoons by fast boiling

Freshly ground black pepper

Freshly grated nutmeg

1 to 2 tablespoons of brandy (optional)

Soak the sweetbreads in cold salted water and the lemon juice or vinegar for at least an hour. If they are frozen, soak until they are completely thawed. Drain them and put them in a pan with the milk, onion, bay leaf and mace.

Bring slowly to the boil and simmer gently with a lid on until they are just cooked—about 10 minutes for lambs' sweetbreads, 20 minutes for calves'. They are sufficiently cooked when they lose their pink bluish and are firm to touch. Drain the sweetbreads. Strain and reserve the milk.

Put the sweetbreads in cold water until they are cool enough to handle, then pull away any membrane not required to hold them together. Break them into bite sized pieces.

Melt the butter in a pan and stir in the flour. Cook for a minute or two, then gradually add the reserved milk, stirring constantly to make a smooth sauce. Stir in the reduced wine and season the sauce to taste with salt, freshly ground black pepper and grated nutmeg.

Add the sweetbreads to the sauce and a tablespoon or two of brandy, if you fancy. Cook for a minute or two more on low heat and serve very hot with creamed potatoes, or in puff pastry shell.

JANUARY OFFER*

Specialist cleaning of fine rugs and carpets at special prices!

2 cleaned for the price of one*

For over 100 years Pilgrim Payne have been cleaning fine carpets and oriental rugs with the utmost care and attention. Service includes collection and delivery.

Special January offer in Greater London Area.

During our special January offer (ending 31st January 1981) we will clean two carpets or rugs for the price of the one.

For full details please telephone 01-960-5656.

PILGRIM PAYNE & CO LTD

Pilgrim Payne & Co. Ltd, Park Street Works, Lutter Place, London W 10.

New Books

Pig in the middle

The Socialist Agenda
Crosland's Legacy
Edited by David Lipsey and
Dick Leonard
(Cape, £7.95)

The Future of Socialism
By Anthony Crosland
(Cape, £8.95)

When Tony Crosland gave Hugh Dalton a copy of his book *The Future of Socialism* when it was first published in 1956, he inscribed it with the words "so when I'm dead, you'll know what to say". It was a monumental book, which did indeed instruct a whole generation of Labour Party members who had no direct experience of the 1930s. For the rest of their lives, they did not consider themselves to be Marxists, and they needed to have the ideals of democratic socialism articulated for them.

But the world was rather different in 1956. An optimism pervades *The Future of Socialism* (now reissued in hardback) which makes some passages astonishing reading today. In 1956 Crosland could write: "It will really not matter in a decade from now whether we have to produce more of this or less of that... the level of material welfare will soon be such that marginal changes in the allocation of resources will make little difference to anyone's contentment."

It is true that Crosland conceded that he had been too optimistic about the performance of the economy, when he wrote the preface to the revised edition of the book in 1964. But it still remained fundamental to his socialism that standards of public sector education, housing, and health should be so high that no marked gap remained between public and private provision; and for that to happen he accepted that there had to be economic growth at a high level of public expenditure.

The Socialist Agenda—Crosland's Legacy is an attempt to ensure that Crosland's political philosophy lives on, and is adapted to new and more difficult times. The 11 contributors are trying to reopen debate, and do not try to achieve a consensus. Their contributions range from an excellent study by Dick Leonard of the extent to which the Labour Party has put its doctrine before the wishes of the voters, to an enlightening discussion of democratic socialism and equality by Professor Raymond Plant. David Lipsey considers Crosland's explanation of his attitude to Common Market entry. Other contributions cover income policy (James Meade and William McCarthy), trade

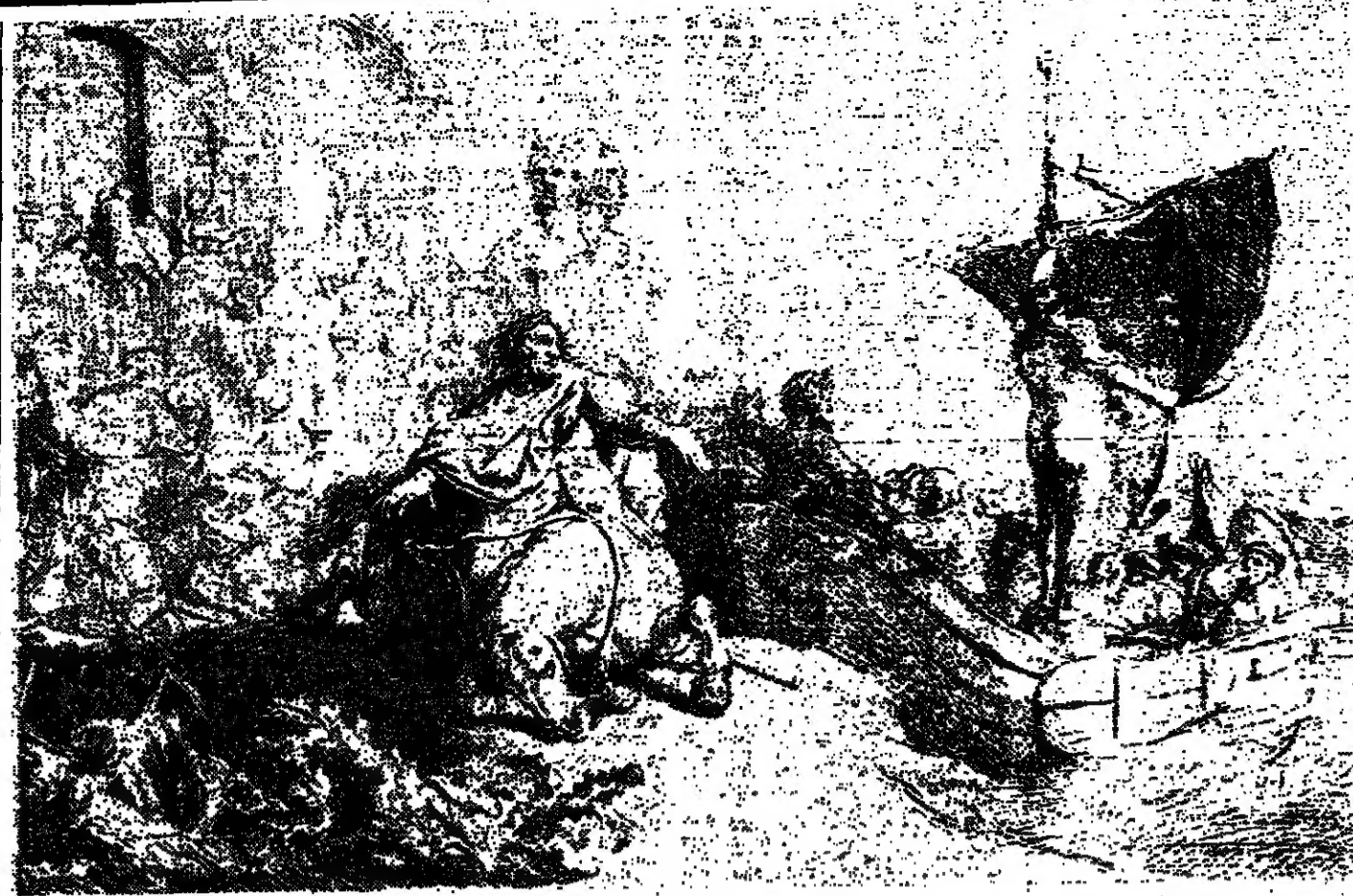
unions (Giles Radice), public expenditure (Colin Crouch), freedom and the individual (Maurice Peston), education (Tyrrell Burgess), and inflation and the international economy (Ian Little).

But the fascinating question in all this is where would Tony Crosland himself have stood today if he had lived to face the bleak world of the 1980s with its poor prospects for economic growth and massive constraints on public expenditure—these two pillars of his kind of socialism? With the Labour Party showing distinct signs of breaking up, what would have been his attitude? Dick Leonard says that the prospect of the more right wing half of the Party becoming realigned with the Liberals had absolutely no appeal for Crosland. Certainly if Crosland was still alive and were to set himself resolutely against any sort of new centre party, then he more than anyone else in the Labour Party would be in a position to prevent a split taking place.

However, he would have had to reinterpret his socialism for the 1980s rather more convincingly than his followers are able to do. David Lipsey expresses the hope that, if the Thatcher experiment fails, then the humane and flexible social democratic socialism "may rise again from the ashes as the guide by which we conduct our affairs". Colin Crouch seeks to mitigate the "tax burden" of the welfare state by suggesting a major shift towards community level bases controlled by volunteers assisted by small teams of locally based professionals. Tyrrell Burgess wants to "enhance the responsibility of young people themselves for their own learning".

The question for the 1980s is whether aspirations of this kind can stand up as a practical democratic socialist alternative to Thatcherism on the extreme right and the far left, which increasingly has the Labour Party in its grip. If the bitter truth is that in practical terms Croslandism is non-viable without certain levels of economic growth and public expenditure, then the question is whether social democrats to turn at the present time to the left or to the centre? It is a decision that a large number of Labour Party members may have to make during the coming months, so the publication of *The Socialist Agenda* is timely and deserves careful study. It will help people to discern which way Croslandism leads in the 1980s.

Michael Barnes



The ship of fortune, etching by Rembrandt of 1633, from Maritime Prints by the Dutch Masters (Gordon Fraser, £18). It shows Mark Antony defeated at Actium in the foreground, and the Temple of Janus, closed by Octavian after the battle, in the background. There is an allegory with the victory of the Dutch fleet over the Spanish on the Slaak in 1631. The battle was like Actium in that the side that initially had the upper hand was defeated because of the weather and other factors. Fortune has turned her back on exhausted Spain (the horse).

Expendable men in the dirty business

A Drop Too Many
By Major-General
John Frost
(Cassell, £8.95)

There used to be an Army dogma that because the doctrine of the "drop" was a secret, it was a secret. And thus, as an airborne soldier, he waged his war: expendable. One benefit of his book is that we see him—and our airborne forces—in depth instead of just as a doctrine against the backdrop of the "drop". For Frost, we easily forget, was also in the famous drop on the German radar post at Brunel on the Channel coast; in the mad scramble (or shambles) that followed the "Torch" landings in North Africa; and one of the few paratroopers who, during the invasion of Sicily, reached the D Day objective, the vital Primrose bridge on the road to Syracuse. This was a rich history of operations to precede the

main course. Marking the end of the war at Arnhem, By the time that they entered the killing zone, therefore, Frost and his 1st Airborne Division had had an intensive baptism. For the student this makes his account of the earlier episodes even more interesting than the pages about Arnhem—for here the narrative, though terse, lucid and personal, covers well-trodden ground, and General Frost writes with a singular lack of rancour or post-mortem analysis about the higher-level misjudgements which locked him and his hand in that death-trap down by the unrainable bridge.

But his description of his early operations in North Africa is of particular value, partly because it is full and detailed (as if he were recovering some first, fine careless rapture) but also because it shows from what abyssal depths we ascended before we came to understand the nature, the potentiality and the limitations of airborne warfare. The Americans are often designated for their Kasserines and other perils during their early months in North Africa, but that saying about the inhabitants of glass houses: an élite group of pioneers in their difficult art, the best we had at the time, Frost and Co. were trickered away.

It was all a learning-process, and in these pages we see the men who went to Arnhem passing through it. More of them would be alive, alas, if other more senior had also learned, and built a better plan. Still, here is one survivor passing on his word, like Mr. Valiant-for-Truth, "to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage". And my courage and skill, General Frost does not add, "to him that can get it."

Ronald Lewin

Sea wolves

English Corsairs on the Barbary Coast
By Christopher Lloyd
(Collins, £8.95)

In the peerless judgment of Scaliger, "none make better pirates than the English." The Spaniards always called Sir Francis Drake corsair, and even today he is known as *el pirata Drake*. Seventeen years before the Armada the last great engagement between fleets of cured galleys had occurred at the famous but politically negligible battle of Lepanto. In order to survive, the war-galley had grown ever larger, like *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, and like the noted carnivore the galley eventually collapsed under the burden of its own weight.

Command passed to sail-borne sea-wolves, marauding singly or in packs, and in a great variety of vessels. (A bottle of rum to any reader who can list the salient differences between pinks, buses, Flairs, berrons, tartans, petticoats, zebrets, polacres and feluccas.) The Mediterranean had always been a pirate's venture playground; what made the seventeenth century different was the arrival of super-pirates from England and the Netherlands.

The trouble began with a dangerous outbreak of peace when the English and Dutch made their separate settlements with Spain. Both were becoming more and more time powers, and both had large numbers of rough, experienced seamen. With privatisation in the Caribbean no longer permitted, these men took to the Med allied themselves to the Barbary states at Algiers, Tunis, or Salé (near Rabat), and quickly achieved supremacy through their mastery of the square rig.

Often enough they also "took the turban", thus becoming renegades and earning the contempt of gentlemen. The English and Dutch were better than being a common sailor in a merchant fleet (or, worse still, the navy).

One of the earliest to become a legend in his own lifetime was Captain John Ward, who was thus described by a middle-aged "speaks little, always swearing, drunk from morn till night, most prodigal and plucky. Sleeps a great deal. A fool and an idiot." But in fact Ward lived in great honour at Tunis, in a marbled palace, surrounded by many servants and some fifty circumcised English renegades. He spent his retirement rearing chickens in incubators, until the plague got him in 1622.

Many futile attempts were made to curb the corsairs, such

as King James's General Pardon of 1612 offered to all of English nationality. It was immediately, unanimously, and contemptuously ignored. One Peter Easton replied, "I have no intention of obeying the orders of one king when I am, in a way, a king myself". He sailed off to the protection of the Duke of Savoy, who made him a Marquis and married him to a rich heiress.

Punitive expeditions ended in failure, often without ever having dared to attack. Thus encouraged, the pirates ranged ever wider. They attacked ship ping off Newfoundland, and took prisoners in Reykjavik. In 1625 they occupied Landy, virtually controlled all movement off Land's End, and alarmed the Mayor of Bristol that he warned of a threat to Tiffcombe.

But their effects were not always warlike. By capturing 3,000 Venetian vessels between 1592 and 1609—roughly one every other day!—they speeded the downfall of the world's longest-lived republic. In 1693 a convoy of 92 ships from Smyrna was attacked off Lagos, like the *Levi Company* suffered a commercial loss of more than £1m. direct consequence was the founding of the Bank of England.

Christopher Lloyd is a distinguished naval historian, a former Royal Naval College Greenwich. He wears his learning lightly, and tells history like it wasn't taught at school. We learn how the corsairs vented their own flags, sailed under false colours, multi-lingual crews made easy to pretend you were someone you weren't. We see the scimitars (flashing) at hear the yells (fearsome, some times horrendous).

We learn of Jewish maimen in the ransoming business, and serious inflation, redemption fees. Among a meley cast of characters is an Englishman who, after living and a certain Corsair 104 years old, "who desire was to die in the face of Christians fighting the battle of Mahomet". The story runs from Barbarossa (a Greek) Thomas Jefferson (who would have liked to have been Greek), with side trips to Cervantes and Defoe.

The end is typically about 1830 the French consul at Algiers was struck across the face by the Dey's fly-whisk. The French sent a huge arm and 670 ships, deposed the Dey, and occupied Algeria. This was the end for the corsairs, but only the beginning for the French.

John Grah

A fair background

The Chinese
By David Bonavia
(Allen Lane, £7.95)

Here is a timely book on China in her exciting period of transition. With his keen observation, David Bonavia describes many aspects of Chinese life in city and countryside and juxtaposes Chinese problems, historical and current. Without exaggerating the factor of power struggle between persons and offices, as Western commentators too often do, his book provides a fair background for the understanding of the more fundamental factors at work in China.

To serious readers in a hurry I would suggest that they plunge directly into Chapter 13, "The Abscess Economy", where there is a good exposition of the economic policy experiments undertaken in China. These experiments constitute the basic transition by which China aims to attain steadily higher productivity through a viable combination of state planning, based on the public or collective ownership of the means of production, and the initiatives of the farmers and workers and their work-units. In terms of distribution and human relations, there must be equality, but not egalitarianism which, in the two periods starting 1958 and 1966, proved to be disastrous. To force the pace of socialism, continuously to upgrade organisational forms that become increasingly unsuited to the level of productive forces, simply will not do—that is the painful lesson the Chinese people and their leaders have learnt.

Collaterally, efforts are being made to develop a socialist legal system, which is long overdue. With its institutionalized ways of criticism and supervision, reward and punishment, it is hoped that personality cult and bureaucracy will be kept in check, though not exterminated as has been said.

I beg to disagree when Mr Bonavia says that in China socialism is becoming middle-aged. No, China is only learning her first steps in socialism. She has made a tumble and has taken a tumble. Many people in Britain are talking about "democratic socialism". A tremendous experiment of democratic socialism is going on in China. Many more people should closely observe this significant phenomenon and write about it.

A careful assessment of what the Chinese people have done and misdone in the past thirty years is impossible without an appraisal of the words and deeds of Mao Zedong. While it would be equally wrong to attribute all good things to him or blame all bad things on

him, there is no gainsaying his great sway in either direction. So it is time that Mr Bonavia, and other Western scholars, reconsider the suggestion of dropping the word "Maoism" as it only serves to confuse and confuse the self-contradictory opinions of Mao Zedong, especially in his later years. The word "Maoism" became current in the late 1960s and is usually understood to mean a "far-left" revolutionary doctrine. But of course this does not represent the whole of Mao whose political life began in 1920. To my mind it is even unfair to say that all Mao's ideas were "far-left" throughout the Eleven Years, which is Mr Bonavia's term for the period of the so-called Cultural Revolution.

Mr Bonavia is brief on China's foreign policy. He rightly judges that "China is a fundamentally peaceable country and on the whole shows understanding of the evolution of her diplomacy. Factors beyond China's control have determined the change in her diplomatic stance since about 1960. Among them the most important are the United States and the rise of the Soviet imperialist drive, and the changed attitudes of these superpowers towards China. The Chinese people's defence of their hard-won national independence and their concern for world peace have remained the same."

But, unfortunately, self-effacing. From his own experiences and the reports of survivors he is able to recreate the tension, dust, thirst, boredom, and at times exhilaration of the desert war. There follows the anguish, deeply felt, of the disastrous Dodecanese campaign, and the frustrations of information gathering in the Balkans among suspicious, even antagonistic partisans.

Providence Their Guide by David Lloyd Owen (Harrap, £3.50). This account of the exploits of the Long Range Desert Group, hundreds of miles behind enemy "lines", is written by the patrol leader, who rapidly rose to command the whole group at the age of 26. General David Lloyd Owen writes a personal, straightforward story, generous to others,

but painstakingly self-effacing. From his own experiences and the reports of survivors he is able to recreate the tension, dust, thirst, boredom, and at times exhilaration of the desert war. There follows the anguish, deeply felt, of the disastrous Dodecanese campaign, and the frustrations of information gathering in the Balkans among suspicious, even antagonistic partisans.

Providence Their Guide by David Lloyd Owen (Harrap, £3.50). This account of the exploits of the Long Range Desert Group, hundreds of miles behind enemy "lines", is written by the patrol leader, who rapidly rose to command the whole group at the age of 26. General David Lloyd Owen writes a personal, straightforward story, generous to others,

but painstakingly self-effacing. From his own experiences and the reports of survivors he is able to recreate the tension, dust, thirst, boredom, and at times exhilaration of the desert war. There follows the anguish, deeply felt, of the disastrous Dodecanese campaign, and the frustrations of information gathering in the Balkans among suspicious, even antagonistic partisans.

Providence Their Guide by David Lloyd Owen (Harrap, £3.50). This account of the exploits of the Long Range Desert Group, hundreds of miles behind enemy "lines", is written by the patrol leader, who rapidly rose to command the whole group at the age of 26. General David Lloyd Owen writes a personal, straightforward story, generous to others,

but painstakingly self-effacing. From his own experiences and the reports of survivors he is able to recreate the tension, dust, thirst, boredom, and at times exhilaration of the desert war. There follows the anguish, deeply felt, of the disastrous Dodecanese campaign, and the frustrations of information gathering in the Balkans among suspicious, even antagonistic partisans.

Undaunted woman of the Restoration

Reconstructing Aphra
A Social Biography of Aphra Behn
By Angelina Goreau
(Oxford, £8.95)

Reconstructing Aphra Behn is a tall order, because her private life is so ill-documented, and her public life so sensational, not to say ill-reputed. With a few notable exceptions—such as Montague Summers's edition of her works, Vivia Savile-West's short biography, and Virginia Woolf's tribute in *A Room of One's Own*—reactions to her achievement have been about as intelligent and as articulate as Judge Black's at the end of *Hedda Gabler*: "But, good God Almighty... people don't do such things!"

But Aphra Behn did such things as Hedda would never have dared: she earned her living as professional dramatist, poet, and novelist; and she spoke out against sexual hypocrisy and oppression. It seems entirely appropriate, then, that Angelina Goreau's attempt at reconstruction should be by way of what she calls "a social biography".

However, obscure the facts of Aphra Behn's life—her birth, marriage, etc.—its progress is closely tied up with the history of a torn and troubled age. Born (presumably) on the eve of the Civil War, and a staunch Stuart Royalist to the end, she almost certainly spent some time in the early 1660's in her anti-slavery novel *Oroonoko*. After a brief interlude in England, which must have taken in the Great Plague as well as a short-lived marriage, she turns up in Antwerp as a government spy, so badly recompensed for her labours that on her return she landed in debtor's prison. She was the next surfaces at the centre of the Restoration theatrical scene: 17 of her plays were staged in as many years, between 1670 and 1687. She was the friend of Rochester and Buckingham, of Dryden and Etherege and Orway, and as a writer she outdid them all in bawdiness and in campiness, proclaiming in defiant prologues her intention to compete with the men in their own territory.

The 1680s brought her rehabilitation, as the decade did to so many other Restoration writers and political activists, in the

shape of disease and political disappointments. By 1686 an anonymous attacker could describe her as "that lewd harlot, that poetic poxy, plucked by poverty, poetry, pox". But those years also saw the writing of most of her 33 novels, including that famous mixture of documentary and romantic fiction, *Oroonoko*. Poverty and pox seem to have stimulated a poetry strangely combining private revelations with public propaganda; and her "poetry" expanded into a whole philosophy of language and of the world, deserving to be better known. Refusing a commission, to celebrate, in verse, a king whom she saw as a usurper, she died five days after the coronation of William and Mary, in April, 1689. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, not in Poets' Corner; but near the entrance to the cloisters, where we can still read the verses of her translation, reputed to have been written by her erstwhile lover, the lawyer, rake, and sodomite, John Hoyle: "Here lies the proof that wit can never be Defence against mortality."

Though Aphra Behn's wit was mortal, it must have been born of a rare intelligence and energy, nervous as well as versatile. It is a pity that Angelina Goreau's book makes so little attempt to define and convey her wit. Her feeling for Mrs Behn is more for the cause—the first woman to live by her pen, and to use it so boldly to proclaim sexual freedom—than for the individual woman and writer. As such, her book is in the best transatlantic tradition of *Women's Studies*, unearthing the "lost" women of literary history and putting them in their context. Her indignation is justifiable and supported by ample quotations from statutes, tracts and gentlemen's Compendiums of the period. But it makes the biographical study fall between the two stools of social history and literary criticism. Compared to Maureen Duffy's rather less ambitious study, *The Passionate Shepherdess*, of 1977, it is heavy-footed and lifeless. No one interested in the Restoration at the plight of women can make up for the lack of response to the works of one remarkable woman.

Not surprisingly, Aphra Behn remains unreconstructed. This book will be useful to anyone interested in Restoration attitudes to women, but I doubt if it will send many to read Aphra Behn—which, surely, is the only way in which she could be reconstructed.

Inga-Stina Ewbank

Fiction

The Second Chance
By Alan Sillitoe
(Cape, £5.95)

The White Hotel
By D. M. Thomas
(Gollancz, £6.95)

Andrew and Tobias
By J. I. M. Stewart
(Gollancz, £5.50)

Sillitoe has always been a master of the short story, and his last collection, *Men, Women and Children*, recalled A. E. Coppard. It was a book that, turned out awkwardly, was a collection of short stories, which writers on the contemporary English scene in its insistence on the strength of human affections. In *The Second Chance*, Sillitoe is on a different tack, mainly exploring the tricks and delusions by which people maintain a safe block between themselves and others. In the title story, the true centre is a hollow nothing that exists between a husband and wife after the death of their only child during the Second World War. "She said nothing, but his nothing in response was of equal intensity." And it is mainly in the hope of restoring some route through to his wife that Baxter brings home a stranger who looks exactly like his son; and in doing so gives several kinds of opportunity to the unhappy

and unscrupulous young man who is led to take on the role. The development, when it comes, is of a piece with the confusion of identities that multiply throughout.

Many of the stories have a period quality, notably "A Scream of Toys", also set during the Second World War, which catches the authentic tang of Private Driver cigarettes, war-work at fifty pence a week, and casual domestic brutality. Perhaps the most faultless tale in the book, "The Fiddle" tells of a young miner, who sells his violin to escape from his job in the last year before war broke out. One story goes as far back as the middle of the last century. But the most savage-voiced is a contemporary: a muddled yell of loneliness from a man who hated his own upbringing, and cannot forgive his children for theirs.

The White Hotel opens ambitiously, with a fictional anecdote about a lecturer, Freud and Freud, designed to introduce an invented case of sexual hysteria, and the documents that relate to it, including Freud's account of his treatment of the patient. The documents include a poem and a journal, read compellingly. They detail a meeting with Freud's son, on a train, a stay at a spa, and a delirium of sexual joy so intense that even the horror of begins to fall from a burning building, or a group of mourners crushed by an avalanche is felt as unreal. We are to imagine that this account is the fantasy of a half-Russian singer, Frau Erdman, who has come to consult Freud because she suffers from unexplained pains in the breast and the womb which

are thought to be hysterical origin. So far, so entirely sane, intriguing. The only hint of M. Thomas's main purpose, the first half of the book is in Freud's acceptance of a patient's telepathic powers, dreaming of the death of a child before it occurs. In a second half of the book, however, those powers become a central force of the novel. I resumed musical career, a second and happier marriage, the return to Russia, all events are designed to involve us in believing the single initial fantasy as a genuine premonition of the European Holocaust. Frau Erdman, among the thousands murdered by the Nazis at Baby Yar, at D. M. Thomas asks us to fit some connexion between the imagery of being "lupined" in her earlier dream, and the later, more explicit, and more terrifying, and more terrifying, that horror upon her body. But, this is to trivialise horror to the point of banality.

J. I. M. Stewart's novel, altogether lighter in intent and his flawless command of detail and phrasing means that the reader is not brought to question the coincidence which brings identical twins, foster separately after a shipwreck into an English rural setting. Since identical twins are genetically endowed with identical intelligence, the Austyns, the sweet-shop-in-Glasgow may have an uncommon edge in public school and Cambridge, in the matter of sharpened the brain, but Stewart must that entirely credible, and would be unfair to spoil one of the pleasantest twists of fiction to say more.

Elaine Feinstein

Crime

Playground of Death
By John Buxton Hilton
(Collins, £5.75)

Here's an odd book, but one well worth a whirl. Basically it's a murder mystery and with a plot (near focus clapping gun above wife's dead body seconds after the shot, yet with a teasing suspicion in the air that he's not guilty) as good as any currently going. Up from the Yard to investigate comes Buxton Hilton's now well-established sleuth, Superintendent Kenworthy, to be confronted not with clues, suspects, and interviewees, but with a long manuscript written by the supposed murderer in his cell just before he was in his turn shot dead by a distant marksman.

And this manuscript (it occupies about a quarter of the book) proves to be an intensely evocative reconstruction of life in a Lancashire town in the years before the Second World War. It could almost be half a dozen reels of oral history, so convincing and straightforward it is. But at last Kenworthy finishes it and begins his investigation, and then straightforwardness and much of the vividness fly away. The narration becomes complex, hint-filled, logic-hopping, and occasionally heavy-handed to the point of infuriation.

Yet bear with it. The final picture that emerges is a history of a town, from thirteenth century to seventeenth century, in which it tells us impressively something true about our recent past—and I doubt if you'll solve the mystery ahead of Kenworthy either.

Castle in the Air, by Donald E. Westlake (Hodder & Stoughton, £2.25). Imagined as a chance to concoct a fortune: international criminals descend, but the delights are in the incident.

Unholy Alliance, by Bruce Crowther (Hale, £5.75). Yet readable story of plant hold-on wealth-crammed ransomed brain, with character (mostly mercenary) human enough to hold the interest from start to finish.

H. R. F. Keating

Available for Immediate Delivery

<p>REAGAN, THE MAN, THE PRESIDENT by five Correspondents of The New York Times 244pp 32 pages of photographs £5.95 hardcover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What Does President Reagan Really Want? Who Will Serve Him and Whom Will He Serve? How Will He Handle and React to the Many Dangerous International Problems? Can He Bring Inflation Under Control? <p>Pergamon Press Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW</p>	<p>LEONID BREZHNEV: SOCIALISM, DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS 256pp £3.95 hardcover</p> <p>From Mr Brezhnev's preface to the book addressed "To my American and British readers": "I hope this book will satisfy the curiosity of those readers who wish to know what Soviet socialism is really like, how we view human rights and how these rights are exercised in the Soviet Union."</p>
---	---

Alan Hamilton



Fiat team in Moscow for £33m heavy vehicles deal

A team from Fiat-Allis, Fiat's earth-moving subsidiary, is in Moscow to conclude an \$80m (£33.47m) agreement for the sale of 300 crawler loaders to the Soviet Union.

The units, designed for heavy road and excavation work, weigh on average 63 tons and have 450 hp engines.

Fiat-Allis regards the contracts as particularly important because they represent about 30 per cent of its 1980 sales.

\$218m soyabean sale

Brazil is to sell 700,000 tonnes of soyabean to the Soviet Union in the first direct transaction between the two nations. At present prices, the sale is worth more than \$218m (£92m).

Honda to raise sales

Honda is planning to sell 1.08 million cars in Japan and overseas this year, 15.3 per cent more than in 1980.

Retail stores venture

Negotiations are under way between Japan and South Korea to open joint-venture department stores in the Japanese cities of Osaka, Fukuoka and Kanazawa to handle general Korean products, including textiles, food and traditional crafts.

OECD prices

Consumer prices in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.8 per cent in November, unchanged from October. Over the 12 months to end-November prices rose 12.4 per cent.

China industry loans

The People's Bank of China will extend medium and short-term loans worth 1,000m yuan (£29.6m) this year to light and textile industries.

EEC order for Olivetti

Olivetti of Ivrea has signed a 5.5 million European Currency Unit (£2.12m) contract with the EEC for an electronic computer programming system adopted by the Community Council. The British consultancy firm, Systems Designers, is acting as commission agent.

Dollar's importance in calculations cut by weighting on 1977 trade flows

A new way of looking at sterling

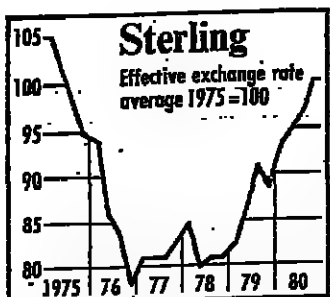
Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, announced yesterday that the basis for calculating sterling's effective exchange rate index would be revised from the beginning of next month. The index measures changes in the pound's value against a basket of world currencies, weighted according to their importance in world trade.

From February 2 the Bank of England will calculate the effective exchange rate index using weights based on 1977 trade flows, instead of 1972, to match those now published by the International Monetary Fund.

This has the effect of reducing substantially the dollar's importance in the index, its weight falling from one third to one quarter, and means that the index will be rather less sensitive to dollar changes in future.

In addition, the index is to be rebased from February 2 so that 1975 average exchange rates = 100, in common with related United Kingdom economic series.

The present index uses December 18, 1971 to equal 100, and the index will be based on average daily London closing



rates rather than on middle rates.

The revised index, which has been calculated back to 1975, shows movements in sterling's effective rate very similar to those shown by the present index.

For comparison, last Friday the present sterling index closed at 79.1, while on the new basis it was 102.0.

Why an effective exchange rate index?

For more than 25 years after the Second World War, the world's major currencies were fixed in terms of the American currency.

Despite shifts in the value of certain currencies from time to time, exchange rates were relatively stable by today's standards and changes in a cur-

rency's rate against the dollar provided a reasonable indication of changes in its rate against other currencies as well. In 1971 the stresses and strains of maintaining a system of fixed exchange rates became more than the world monetary system could bear.

The pound, in common with other currencies, was floated in 1972. Floating exchange rates have produced greater instability in rates. Changes in a currency's value against the dollar no longer provide a reliable guide to its change against other currencies.

Earlier this week, for example, the pound was falling against the dollar but appreciating against European currencies.

To overcome this problem, indices of "effective" leading exchange rates have been devised and published for all the currencies. The index for sterling has been calculated daily by the Bank of England since 1973.

The index is designed to answer the question: What uniform percentage change in the sterling exchange rate against every other currency would have had the same effect on the United Kingdom's trade balance as the set of changes

that have actually taken place?

For the revised index, 18 countries are included in the weights (Yugoslavia, Hongkong and Taiwan have been dropped).

The weights come from an International Monetary Fund exchange rate model and reflect, in addition to world trade flows, the impact of exchange rate changes on imports and export prices and how this affects trade patterns.

The dollar is the single most important currency in the sterling index, with a weight of 24.6 per cent in the revised version compared with the present 32.8 per cent. It is followed in order of importance by the Deutsche mark, the yen and the French franc.

The fall in the dollar's weight is matched by increases in the weight of currencies such as the Irish punt, the yen, the guilder and the lira.

Two new exchange rate indices are to be published regularly in *Financial Statistics*, published monthly — sterling against the dollar alone, and sterling against the eight currencies participating in the European Monetary System.

Frances Williams

Group will promote awareness of teletext and viewdata systems

By Bill Johnstone

A new group has been formed in the wake of a conference in London to coordinate plans for marketing Britain's teletext and viewdata systems.

The steering group will represent manufacturers, the Government, retailers and other interested groups in an attempt to advance the awareness of the services to the public.

Addressing the conference, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, emphasized that the British inventions "must be promoted, because of the commercial and industrial benefits that can accrue to the nation".

The announcement of the steering group coincided with a statement from Philips that it intends to conduct trials in Bournemouth, Brighton, Harrogate and Norwich to test the domestic market's reaction to Prestel, British Telecom's viewdata system.

The mood of the conference and the Philips initiative reflects the disappointment among manufacturers of television and auxiliary equipment in the slow progress that teletext and viewdata is making, particularly in the domestic market.

The two teletext systems are Ceefax, operated by the BBC and Oracle, run by Independent Television.

Both services are available on television sets which have been

adapted to allow access to pages of information. The information is broadcast with the picture but requires a decoder within the set. Such a set costs about 30 per cent more.

The Prestel sets allow access via telephone to information collated on British Telecom's computer. These sets are considerably dearer than ordinary colour television sets, at about £950.

Last year 1.9 million colour sets of all sizes were sold in the United Kingdom of which 90,000 were for teletext and only 5,000 for Viewdata. In all there are about 100,000 teletext sets and 7,500 viewdata sets in the country.

Progress by both services has been disappointing. Surveys by Philips suggest that the teletext system should have more local content.

Mullard has developed a new chip which will be used on Prestel sets and by the end of this year could significantly reduce the price.

But Philips believes that, although price is a factor, more information is needed to find out what the public actually wants from Prestel. The company's year-long survey will begin in April.

The price of the set is dictated by demand. More public awareness of the services could increase demand.

Manufacturers in the consumer electronics business are keen on this market being better defined. Colour television sets are highly advanced



Mr Kenneth Baker emphasized that British inventions must be promoted because of the commercial and industrial benefits that could accrue.

products, which cost the average person two and a half weeks' wages instead of about 12 weeks in 1969 when colour television was introduced in the United Kingdom.

The other nine and a half weeks of consumer spending potential are what manufacturers want to attract in their new products. At the forefront are teletext and viewdata equipment.

Japanese accuse EEC over colour TV imports

Tokyo, Jan 14.—A top official of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan accused European producers today of "deliberate" attempts to impose curbs on imports of colour television sets and tubes from Japan to control the EEC market themselves.

Mr Toshio Takai, executive vice-president of the association, said that Philips, of The Netherlands, and Thomson, of France, had been behind the apparently growing move inside the EEC to restrict imports from Japan.

"Frankly, we cannot understand why they (the EEC) are making such a fuss," he said. "The only thing we can think of is that Philips and Thomson are pressuring some members of the Commission and trying to block us and obtain control of the market themselves."

Mr Takai said that, despite the mounting tide of protectionism, the Japanese electronics industry had no intention to restrict exports.

In an attempt to counter the criticisms, the association sent letters this month to EEC member governments as well as to industries in the region. The letter said that the present campaign against imports of Japanese tubes and colour television sets was only to disguise strategic mistakes and that it did not solve the real problems that the European consumer electronics industry was facing.

Japan's exports of most electronics products to the EEC have been growing rapidly in recent years. According to statistics compiled by the finance ministry on the basis of customs clearance, exports of colour television sets in the first 11 months of last year totalled 648,000 units, a 39.6 per cent increase on the same period in 1979.

Shipments of video tape recorders rose 145 per cent during the period to 1.132 million units, while those of colour television tubes rose 22.6 per cent to 2.54 million units—AP-Dow-Jones.

SE chief backs new technology

By Rosemary Unsworth

New technology exists to change business methods and the twin spurs of market competition and inflationary costs are overcoming reluctance to change, Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said yesterday.

Speaking at a symposium organized by the Stock Exchange on the effects of technology for the investment community at the Painters' Hall in London, Mr Goodison stressed the importance of first class communications if London was to remain the financial centre of the world.

He explained that the development of the necessary technical services and communication systems depended on close cooperation and exchange of views between the organizations which will be affected, if there is to be efficiency.

"The introduction of the Telexnet settlement system was a major and expensive exercise involving an enormous amount of tactical discussion and negotiation with a great many participants," he said.

He drew attention to some of the Stock Exchange's other contributions to the development and application of new technology, including the transfer of the Daily Official List to microfiche and the registration at the Post Office of the first electronic newspaper.

He pointed out that, a few months ago, "we set up a committee to review proposals for computerized book entry settlement procedures for securities in this country, parallel to the arrangements that already exist in North America and some European countries".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial know-how for Third World

From Mr D. Taylor

Sir, I recently received a letter from an organisation called British Executive Service Overseas inviting me to send to Asia an expert from our company (which specializes in heat resistant alloy castings) to show a rival firm in a Third World country how to make similar castings of a quality to match our own.

This organization, Beso, a registered charity financed largely by the Overseas Development Administration, is preparing a bill for sending one of our experts to give away the expertise in quality production which is the only thing which keeps us ahead of our rivals in the cheap labour market of the Third World.

You can imagine my dismay when I found that this industrial fifth column claims support from the Confederation of British Industry and has an office at 116/119 Pall Mall, London, the address of the British Institute of Directors, which might be regarded as command headquarters of the fight for British industrial survival.

I am sure it will be as much a shock to the majority of your readers as it was to me, to learn that the imposing list of council members included the names of dozens of British industry; the very men whom most of us consider defenders of free enterprise exemplifying national loyalty, who profess faith in the high quality of our goods to outsell lower priced, inferior quality products made abroad.

That this so-called "charity" is counterfeited for a day longer, makes a mockery of all our efforts to hold on to our precious industries at this critical time. One wonders how many businesses have been undermined by having technological expertise subtly wrung out of advisors, sent in good faith by British firms.

An insidious aspect of this scheme is Beso's reliance on experts who are recently retired, redundant, or near the end of their service. By offering free passages, clothing allowances and all accommodation overseas, to the expert's wife as well.

Investment income tax

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, I am surprised that the Stock Exchange in its plea for the removal of "unfair" taxes on savings (January 9) did not mention the requirement of aggregation of a wife's investment income with her husband's income for tax purposes, which results in her income being subject to a much higher rate of tax than would have been the case had the income been "earned" or had the been single—or, indeed, that would have been the case had the investment income been that of her husband, and the wife been the earner.

No one has had a good word to say for aggregation since it was removed from earned income in 1971, but it seems that it needs a final shove by a body with the clout of the Stock Exchange if we are finally to see this nasty doubly discriminatory piece of legislation off the statute books.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Combe,
Witchurch Hill,
Berkshire, RG5 7QL,
January 9.

From Mr E. C. L. Hulbert-Powell

Sir, I would like to support the Stock Exchange's call for abolition of the investment income surcharge and to stress the unfairness of this tax. The Tax Payers' Society has urged this reform, together with phasing out of the capital gains tax, for several years.

The surcharge is not merely a discouragement to savings. We find that it is particularly resented by a very large section of our members, both at home and overseas, because savings built up during a lifetime of work are penalized for retirement are now taxed as "unearned income".

Yours faithfully,
E. C. L. HULBERT-POWELL,
Director,
Tax Payers' Society,
40, Doughty Street,
London, WC1,
January 9.

House of Fraser dilemma

From Mr D. C. B. Edwards

Sir, Oh Mr Editor, what should I do? I've got shares in Lanchester, Fraser, Legal & General too!

Joking apart, though, Fraser shareholders have been bombarded from all directions for weeks, and have to make up their minds in the next few days. While I have no doubt that it will be the institutions who will win the day, perhaps individual shareholders should consider what personal stakes Mr Rowland and Sir Hugh Fraser have in their respective companies, and appreciate that the former "put his money where his mouth is", while the latter, according to the latest company report, does not.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. B. EDWARDS,
35 Newville Road,
Portsmouth, PO3 5EX,
January 8.

Incentives for BL workforce

From Mr David Penhaligon, MP for Truro (Liberal)

Sir, I do not know whether the battle he is fighting at British Leyland. Management with a 12-hour day may be getting results but it cannot herald any long term solution to British Leyland's problems.

Now surely is the time for the Government to offer encouragement to the workforce. What would it cost the Government if they promised the workforce that all profits made in the next five years would be distributed among them? Sir Keith obviously 100 per cent a great believer in the profit motive; the trouble is hardly any British Leyland employee believes it will ever make any money and even if it does they know it will not directly benefit them. Obviously 100 per cent profit sharing is not a perpetual possibility but given the current situation would the Government in fact lose anything?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID PENHALIGON,
Liberal Party Spokesman for Industry,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA,
January 9.

How shareholders can act in the national interest

From Mr A. E. Wright

Sir, At the AGM in February of the company of which I am both an employee and a shareholder, I intend to vote against the resolution which would approve the payment of a final dividend. This action will be pointless unless, at the meeting or through their proxy votes, at least half of the voting shareholders join me in this seemingly eccentric behaviour.

My voting intention, however, is based mainly on the national condition rather than on any conditions peculiar to my company and, although I believe that the company would benefit, I also believe that there would be considerable benefit for the nation if the shareholders of other companies were to adopt the course which I advocate and follow the lead which I hope my fellow shareholders will provide.

The time is now ripe for a reinforcement of those recent actions which reflect the need to bring to an end the harmful ritual of annual and substantial increases in our "earnings". Shareholders, who mostly have

been acquiescent, are uniquely and ideally placed to indicate how they wish their income to change. A succession of shareholder votes during 1981, for the rejection or reduction of final dividend proposals, would serve as a declaration of dismissal for the deceitful concept that "living standards" must never fall or must be improved regularly.

Such a declaration, added to the evidence of the Brandt report and of our own unemployment levels, might be expected to assist trade union officers and managers (who negotiate earnings), directors (who recommend dividends) and Government and Opposition (whose adversarial behaviour sadly undermines the leadership which they both should exercise), to escape from the trap in which a national habit of unrealistic expectations has imprisoned them.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. WRIGHT,
Silver Birch,
Longhill Road,
Ascot,
Berkshire SL5 8RE,
January 13.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 23

<p>NON-SECRETARIAL</p> <p>PERSONALITY PLUS Would you like to get out of the office? Are you interested in people? Do you have the ability to promote the services of a company? If so, this is a fantastic opportunity for you. You will be responsible for recruiting and training staff. You will be working closely with the management and will be able to make a real difference to the company. Please telephone me on 01-222 5000. Age 28-35 years. Salary: a.s.e. NORMA SCAHILL Personnel Services Ltd. 14 Broadwater, S.W.1.</p> <p>RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST with bookkeeping and smart appearance required for company in Kensington. Ability to work 4 x 18 shifts with an advantage. £4,500 + B.U.P.A. Phone Nicola on 602 5918</p> <p>INTERNETWORK & TRAVEL £5,000+ Secretarial duties are important, but as P.A. to M.D. of expanding service, we need a dynamic woman. You'll need initiative and confidence to entertain clients and travel in Europe. Radio City Personnel (Agt.) 478 0056.</p> <p>SECRETARIAL</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL P.A. £8,000 Assist a young director operating in business in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>ADVERTISING £5,000 to work as a new Managing Director of a new advertising agency. You will be responsible for the agency's success. You will be working closely with the management and will be able to make a real difference to the company. Please telephone me on 01-222 5000. Age 28-35 years. Salary: a.s.e. NORMA SCAHILL Personnel Services Ltd. 14 Broadwater, S.W.1.</p> <p>SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARIAL FOR ARCHITECTS and Engineers. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>PART TIME SECRETARY for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>DENTAL SECRETARY required for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PUBLISHER required for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARY/P.A. for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARY/P.A. for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARY/P.A. for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p>	<p>SECRETARIAL</p> <p>SECRETARY/ASSISTANT No Short-hand A good typist (typed 60) is required for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>Queen Mary College University of London SECRETARY Required to work for the Department of Education and Science. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARY/ASSISTANT To assist P.A. to the Managing Director of a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARY/P.A. for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p> <p>SECRETARY/P.A. for a company in Europe and South America. Must be able to speak a 2nd language. French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, etc. should be a bonus. Must be mature, highly experienced and able to travel. Excellent salary and benefits. Please contact: GERALDINE QUINN on 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)</p>
---	---

Shareholders of HOUSE OF FRASER LIMITED



Vote against the Lonrho resolution

THE LONRHO RESOLUTION

FOR AGAINST



You must post your proxy today

Hugh Fraser
Chairman

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Kenning stands out from the crowd

The year to last September was the worst for motor distributors since the end of the war. The sales slump caught them with huge stocks financed at high interest rates. Unloading these stocks led to a collapse in prices and one distributor after another has reported losses.

With companies like Braid Group, Caffyns and Bristol Street all reporting losses recently Kenning Motor, by contrast, reports pretax profits of £3.99m (against £8.45m) and a maintained gross dividend of 7.86p a share.

Kenning does well in times of recession because it sells so many other things besides cars. It is a concessionaire for John Bull Tyres, a body builder, a manufacturer of electric vehicles and an operator of motor-vehicle service areas. It even does insurance broking.

The group also shies from breaking down profits of sales, but it has a stronger balance sheet than its customary for garage companies. The balance sheet when published will show liquidity to be stronger than at the end of September, 1979. The group reports that in the past year Kenning Tyre Services did "creditably", though down on the year before, as did contract hire where the replacement cycle is longer than in car hire.

Industry estimates point to only 1.3 million or 1.4 million new cars being sold this year against 1.51 million last year when imports took 56.7 per cent of the market. Kenning reports that discounting continues on all models save the Metro but even more important, the industry now has a better balance between stocks and sales.

Last year huge stock losses should not be repeated. The group can also look forward to some easing in interest charges: these rose from £1.59m to £2.22m but to the extent that it sells more cars, finance charges will stay up. Kenning can also expect fewer competitors around this time next year.

Too much should not be expected from the Metro, however; small cars are not big profit earners, discounting could yet spread to the Metro and BL as a whole probably accounts for a lot less than 15 per cent of total profits. A professional revaluation has disclosed a property surplus over book value of £9.46m taking assets a share to 200p, but Kenning uses its assets in the business. The shares rose 11p to 68p but the yield is still 11.6 per cent. At one time last year they were only 58p and the immediate income attraction has gone.

Magnet & Southern

Demonstrating resilience

In the timber sector Magnet & Southern remains one of the few groups to demonstrate a capacity to ride the recession. Its interim results certainly pleased the stock market; on only a 7 per cent slip in profits to £11.9m, the shares gained 8p to 118p.

Obviously, the company has not been wholly immune to the downturn in con-

struction more than two thirds of its business. This increased dependence reflects a reduced number of housing starts, and greater emphasis on repairs rather than total renewal in the present economic climate as well as a management push in that direction.

As a result, Magnet Joinery, the main strength, showed a modest profit improvement to £8.1m while Southern Evans's contribution dipped by 27 per cent to £1.9m.

Meanwhile, the group's likely profit should be around £24m against last year's £25m all underpinned by the likelihood that the Russians will prevent any softening of the timber price before the end of March to protect their customers from stock losses after a year of overstocking.

Magnet's balance sheet, with a £5m cash surplus, is strong so the shares, which now produce a 6.2 per cent yield, a slight premium rating in the sector, should continue to attract modest support.

Stag Line Ropner sells; Hunting bids

Hunting Gibson and not as previously thought Ropner Holdings turns out to be the bidder for Stag Line—the dry cargo shipping group which returned to profits last year after two years of losses.

Hunting Gibson's 355p share cash offer, will be accompanied by a loan stock alternative, values Stag at £4.4m compared with a value at the suspension price of 260p of £3.2m.

Hunting has built up a 4.5 per cent stake itself and has also secured an irrevocable undertaking to accept from Ropner for its strategic 29.9 per cent stake.

Clearly any offer had to be well above the market price if it is to succeed. One informed analyst's estimate of Stag Line's adjusted asset value is 680p a share with a break-up value of about 350p. Additionally Stag Line, after turning round from a £536,000 pretax loss to a £214,000 profit in the year to last October, could be on course for about £700,000 pretax this year given the firmness of dry cargo rates.

It was not clear last night, however, what the Stag directors and family—who can probably account for 40 per cent of equity—will do. There have been other tentative bid approaches recently, so the possibility of a rejection cannot be ruled out.

Linford Margins under pressure

Linford shareholders, including a 20 per cent stakeholder, Guinness Peat, may still have a long wait for reorganization moves to show through in profits given the current outlook for the foods business.

But with the bulk of restructuring complete and buoyed by £11.5m rights issue proceeds the group is at least trading water reasonably successfully. Interim pretax profits down 11 per cent at £4.5m reflect a period in which cutbacks in public catering put a squeeze on the wholesale division and disappointing petrol and non-food sales pared hypermarket margins to the bone.

Despite receipt of the rights cash in mid-June overall interest charges edged up fractionally to over £2m, partly reflecting the two warehouse closures and new store openings. Even so, net gearing at the year end is likely to show a significant reduction from last year's 85 per cent level.

The shares which eased 1p to 141p yesterday on the announcement of a maintained dividend still lean more on defensive merits than scope for growth. But a yield of over 11 per cent, assuming a same again final grows particularly brightly in the foods sector.

Meanwhile, profits this year seem unlikely to improve much on last year's £9.5m, but with Linford maintaining volume, the interim figures reflect a pretax margin pared to less than 1 per cent.

The hope is that following a reorganization, which has brought around 15 different companies under three divisions, Linford can return to a more traditional margin in the 2 per cent range and for this reason a likely fully-taxable p/e ratio of even 13 times may not be excessive.

Economic notebook

Getting out of limbo

As the Government sets about drawing up its Budget the inevitable starting point has to be acceptance that many of the numbers inscribed on the tablet of last spring's medium-term financial plan have been rendered meaningless.

What, then, is the Government to do next about monetary policy? At the moment we are in limbo. The authorities are doing their best to rein back the growth of sterling M3 (notes and coin in circulation plus resident sterling bank deposits), helped by slackening private sector credit demand and, hopefully, by some seasonal improvement in the government's own finances. Meanwhile, ministers and officials ponder on how best to pick up the pieces.

The one thing that is not in doubt is that the Government does have to grasp the monetary initiative once more. It may well choose to give rather greater emphasis to other aspects of economic policy this time round; it may well have to emphasize the need for rather greater flexibility in its monetary approach; it will certainly have to write off 1980-81 as a bad job.

Fine, but it will also need to demonstrate that it still intends to work towards progressively lower rates of monetary expansion, and that means that it still requires a published monetary target.

Uncomfortable though this may be, there can be no question of a change at this stage. Indeed, the only possible reason for a major shift in approach on this front—and I ignore the policy changes that might be needed were the Government failing to hold the line on public sector pay—would be serious upward pressure on the exchange rate.

For the moment, however, the more danger must be that an open admission of a laxer monetary approach would seriously damage overseas confidence in both the Government and the pound. The one exception to this is the Government's current effort at this stage in its anti-inflation battle is a major weakening of the exchange rate.

After the abolition of exchange controls and the substantial build-up in overseas holdings of short-term liquid assets in sterling over recent years—non-resident sterling deposits alone have more than doubled to around £11,000m in the last two years—the Government is sitting on what is potentially a much more manageable sterling problem than in the early seventies.

Explanation

To convince people that a sterling M3 target of, say, 6.0 per cent for 1981-82 means anything after (unadjusted) growth approaching 20 per cent in the previous 15 months is going to require more ministerial explanation than we have had to date.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury fired the opening shot in Zurich yesterday.

The second essential is that ministers need to be sure this time round that the underlying economy is moving in such a way as to give them at least a fighting chance of attaining their target.

It is here, of course, that we move on to trickier ground. The main reason for thinking that a 6.0 per cent target might be attainable is simply that the rate of price inflation is downwards on this occasion, not up.

As I have already suggested, a 6.0 per cent target for 1981-82 means anything after (unadjusted) growth approaching 20 per cent in the previous 15 months is going to require more ministerial explanation than we have had to date. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury fired the opening shot in Zurich yesterday.

The second essential is that ministers need to be sure this time round that the underlying economy is moving in such a way as to give them at least a fighting chance of attaining their target.

It is here, of course, that we move on to trickier ground. The main reason for thinking that a 6.0 per cent target might be attainable is simply that the rate of price inflation is downwards on this occasion, not up.

As I have already suggested, a 6.0 per cent target for 1981-82 means anything after (unadjusted) growth approaching 20 per cent in the previous 15 months is going to require more ministerial explanation than we have had to date.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury fired the opening shot in Zurich yesterday.

The second essential is that ministers need to be sure this time round that the underlying economy is moving in such a way as to give them at least a fighting chance of attaining their target.

It is here, of course, that we move on to trickier ground. The main reason for thinking that a 6.0 per cent target might be attainable is simply that the rate of price inflation is downwards on this occasion, not up.

As I have already suggested, a 6.0 per cent target for 1981-82 means anything after (unadjusted) growth approaching 20 per cent in the previous 15 months is going to require more ministerial explanation than we have had to date.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury fired the opening shot in Zurich yesterday.

The second essential is that ministers need to be sure this time round that the underlying economy is moving in such a way as to give them at least a fighting chance of attaining their target.

It is here, of course, that we move on to trickier ground. The main reason for thinking that a 6.0 per cent target might be attainable is simply that the rate of price inflation is downwards on this occasion, not up.

As I have already suggested, a 6.0 per cent target for 1981-82 means anything after (unadjusted) growth approaching 20 per cent in the previous 15 months is going to require more ministerial explanation than we have had to date.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury fired the opening shot in Zurich yesterday.

The second essential is that ministers need to be sure this time round that the underlying economy is moving in such a way as to give them at least a fighting chance of attaining their target.

in the trough as far as the inflation rate goes in this particular cycle?

What is certain is that the dampening of the inflation rate over the last year owes a great deal to the effect of oil, overseas confidence and high nominal interest rates on sterling.

So the big question now is whether the Government can expect, or afford, any further benefits from sterling appreciation. If not it is going to have to rely increasingly on sharply decelerating domestic costs to maintain the downward momentum in the underlying rate of inflation. In that respect a fall in pay settlements to little more than 10 per cent overall in the current pay round would seem to be needed.

That should not be an unreasonable expectation. But what the Government will obviously be keen to see is public sector pay settlements held as close to 6 per cent as possible to achieve the kind of saving in the relative price effect—the difference between public sector cost changes and price changes in the economy as a whole—needed to contain the public sector borrowing requirement and by extension to lend belief to the monetary target.

Tax increases

If it can do this, then tax increases may not need to be that substantial to produce a prospective public spending borrowing requirement in the £10,000m-£12,000m range. If, however, the originally proposed £10 per cent sterling M3 target was indeed contemplated, then a figure nearer £10,000m would seem to be the maximum figure for comfort. Growth near the top end of the range would allow sterling M3 growth approaching £7,000m, while at the midpoint permissible growth would be about £5,500m.

Taking a PSBR of £10,000m then, and assuming growth in private sector bank lending in line with inflation, around 6.0 per cent, while at the midpoint permissible growth would be about £5,500m.

Netting out this last item (rather cavalierly) against any increase in the non-deposit liabilities of the banks would leave the Government needing to fund just about the whole of the PSBR outside the banking system.

With the net sales target of £3,000m for Newcastles next year, this might not seem to leave an impossible task in terms of gilt-edged sales. Even so the safety margins are fairly tight, given that a number of other factors could swing for or against the Government.

On the plus side it might well be that sufficient confidence in the strategy would permit the fall in long-term interest rates needed to revive the corporate bond market.

But there are at least two potentially problematic factors. The first is that the Government already has £5,500m of gilt-edged stock to refinance next year, keeping the required level of gross public sector debt sales at an uncomfortably high level.

Second, there is the potentially large unknown of flows across the exchanges.

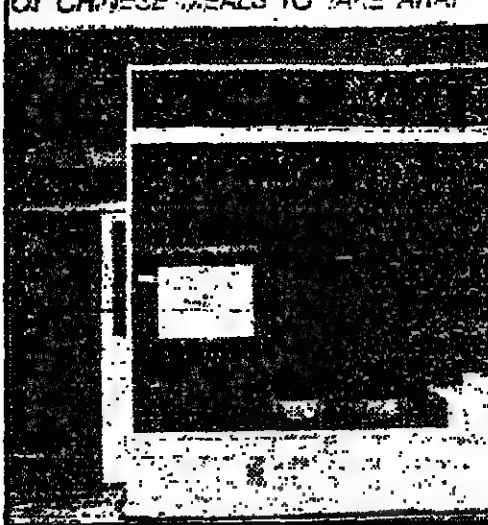
With the Treasury forecasting—optimistically?—a £2,000m current account surplus for this calendar year, there will again need to be substantial outflows on the private sector capital account to prevent external finance having an expansionary impact on the money supply.

At what extent the Government could afford to try and generate such an outflow by a fairly sharp cut in short-term interest rates must be open to question. In short, the Government has a big task ahead if it is to restore confidence while at the same time reserving the right to flexibility which it may clearly require.

John Whitmore

CHINA HOUSE

NOT CHINESE MEALS TO TAKE AWAY



The "take away" shop on the left can sell fish and chips on a Sunday, but the fish bar, not far away in the Caledonian Road, London, is forbidden by law to sell them on that day.

CALEDONIAN FISH BAR



Photograph Brian Harris

Never on a Sunday, unless...

Robin Young examines Britain's complicated shop hours legislation

Another attack was launched yesterday upon Britain's ludicrously complicated, anomalous and widely flouted shop hours legislation. The Shops Bill, presented by Sir Anthony Meyer, Conservative MP for West Flintshire, had its first reading in the House of Commons and will have its second reading debate on February 20.

There have been one government and six private members' attempts in Parliament to win reform. All have foundered on the entrenched opposition of the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers (UDAW), the shop workers' union, allied with such diverse interests as the Retail Consortium, the National Chamber of Trade and the Lord's Day Observance Society.

So it comes about that on Sundays one may legally purchase a pornographic magazine, but not the Bible; a razor blade to cut one's corns, but not to shave with; and fish and chips from a Chinese takeaway, but not from a fish and chip shop.

Shop opening hours are controlled by the Shops Acts of 1950 to 1965, largely based on rules dating back to the beginning of the century. The law was written for a society in which theatres performed twice nightly, takeaway food was limited to fish and chips or cooked tripe, the chemist and garage owner lived on their premises, and shop workers went out to work and people generally bought much less than they do now.

It was also, of course, a society in which shop workers were more likely to be kept at their posts all day and late into the night.

In the name of protecting shop workers' laws were introduced at the instigation of shopkeepers to stop other shopkeepers taking trade by opening at unusual hours. They were then amended, as particularly in the case of the right to take advantage of things like the seasonal trade at seaside resorts or the late queues for the second house of the music hall.

The general principles of the law are clear. Shops must close by 8 pm on a weekday and 9 pm on a Saturday or one other day specified as "late night" by the local council. Shops are not allowed to open on Sunday and they must close one afternoon a week by 1 o'clock, the early-closing day.

It is the host of exceptions to these rules which complicate matters. Certain shops, including restaurants, fish and chip shops, newsagents at main stations, post offices and shops in resorts in the season can stay open as long as they like.

A special rule allows shops to sell sweets and tobacco until 5.30 pm. Chemists can sell medicines or medical appliances, and filling stations and garages petrol or accessories for cars, cycles or aeroplanes.

With law so complex and illogical it is fairly easy to

find loopholes. Many Sunday makers levy a small membership fee from people who want to shop outside legal hours and claim to be private trading clubs. Other schemes have included offering carrots for sale at £150 a pound with a free bedroom suite thrown in. The biggest loophole is the impossibility for local councils of enforcing the law effectively in its present state. Many, in any case, do not wish to and turn a blind eye when the law is ignored.

Opponents of reform claim that shop assistants and small retailers will be obliged to work excessive hours if the Shops Acts are changed and that extended trading hours would increase prices. But few shops keep open as late as they might at present and it is open to say that none at all are open as long as the law would already allow.

That is because though the law says that shops must generally close by 8 pm, it is the highest when they should open, which can be any time from midnight. All shops could already be open 20 hours out of 24 on at least five days a week.

In Scotland shops do not feel obliged to open on Sundays simply because they are permitted to do so. Generally, large stores open on Sundays only as Christmas approaches.

Successive surveys by the Consumers' Association, the National Consumer Council and the Home Office—have shown that a significant minority of shoppers, working wives among them, want the opportunity of late night and Sunday trading. A large number of traders would also like the right to choose.

The Meyer Bill stands better chance of success than any of its predecessors. A Home Office inquiry has been cataloguing the sort of anomalies listed here, which already made hilarious reading when the Crathorne committee reported as long ago as 1964. Sir Anthony and his supporters are hopeful of government support, if required, in the Bill's later stages.

The Bill is drawn in a conciliatory way. It aims to tidy up and extend the complicated sets of exemptions in the schedules to the Shops Acts. It proposes to protect shop workers from having to work unreasonable hours by setting legal maxima for them. It would give local authorities the right, after consulting shopkeepers, shop workers and consumer organizations, to exempt shops in their areas from the closing requirements of the Shops Acts completely.

That would simply mean that shops in areas where exemptions were agreed would be free to open at times at which their customers wanted to shop. Surely, that is not too much to ask?

Much of this nonsense is avoided in Scotland. There the only people who are not allowed to trade on Sundays are barbers and hairdressers.

With law so complex and illogical it is fairly easy to

Business Diary: On the buses • China cloy

William Fairhall apparently took a return ticket when he left London Transport eight years ago, to join asbestos makers Turner & Newall.

He worked for London Transport as a planner between 1970 and 1973 and then went on first to Tube Investments and then to T & N, where he became general manager, corporate planning.

Now he is back at London Transport's Broadway headquarters in the new post of director of finance and planning. His predecessor in the former post of group financial officer, Harry Whitaker, is retiring.

For Fairhall, who is 39, it means a reunion with a colleague from way back—Philip Phillips, now the London Transport board member for finance and planning. In the early days Phillips himself reported to the board as the head of a new planning unit and Fairhall worked for him.

The new job is senior enough to tempt Fairhall and allow him to indulge in an interest from his early days—buses. After a false start reading chemistry—he took time off from college and spent a year "on the buses"—as a conductor with East Kent Road Car Co at Whitstable where he was then living.

He then went back to his books, taking a first in economics at University College London, and then another first in the finals of the Institute of Transport examinations.

His main job at London Transport will be to run all the financial planning and management information and control systems upon which the board draws.



● The big news of the year so far in the foreign bond market has been the invitation from the Foreign Compensation Commission for people to register by July 5 any claims for the loss of assets—excluding foreign currencies—lost after the 1945 communist rearmament. This announcement doubled the price of sterling-denominated bonds on the Stock Exchange, although there is little confidence elsewhere that the Foreign Office is going to get either an early or a generous settlement on these bonds with the present regime in Peking.

Donald Ross, secretary of the collectors' group, The Bond and Share Society, says that as far as collectors are concerned both Chinese or Russian bonds, once the darling of this new market have dropped from their "giddy heights" of a year ago.

He added, however, that the "penny black" of scrippophily is a Chinese bond, the 1898 £500 bond of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—but only 19 of these are still outstanding. One fetched a record £14,000 at auction last year.

Commander Ross and his scrippophiles will be holding an auction of their own soon when they stage their First International Scrippophily Congress in London this March.

Club membership, he says, has increased from 385 to more than 600 and the fancy is now generating sidelines, ranging from jigsaw puzzles and wrapping paper to a service from a gentleman in Sweden who for £25 or thereabouts will confer upon you the dignity of "Doctor of Scrippophily".

"There isn't as much money about as last year," says Commander Ross, "but collecting interest is steady and even strong at the lower end of the market, and that's a good thing, because it broadens the base."

I asked him what the non-collector might do on coming into possession of a few of these exotic documents. As befits the secretary to the society he said that one could always join up and meet collectors (the membership secretary is B. W. Mills, of 56 The Avenue, Tadworth, Surrey).

The big dealers including coin dealers, Commander Ross says, will both value for probate and buy on their own account.

● Managing and sales directors will be attending meetings this week in London, and later on in Stratford upon Avon and Liverpool, where they will have an interesting idea put to them. It is: why not offer incentives to your staff which involve holidays in this country rather than abroad?

The idea comes from the English Tourist Board and is being marketed in cooperation with British Rail, travel agents Warwick West and three hotel groups: Hilton Holiday Inn and Best Western.

David Spain, ETE's manager, travel trade development, told me last night he would like not only to persuade the executives to buy British but to consider sending on incentive holidays "bread roundsmen, milkmen and shopfloor employees" as well as sales executives.

So far, many of the incentive holidays offered have been of the sun and sand variety. Spain says that it is not because of holidays here are now so expensive that they might be sought after. The attraction, he says, is England's infinite variety.

The Stockholders Investment Trust Limited

ASSETS SOAR 42%



through investment in energy and high technology

Highlights of the Year
The 42% increase in assets during the year to 31st October 1980 resulted from the emphasis placed on investment in the energy and technology sectors worldwide, which accounted for more than half the value of the Trust's portfolio at the year end. This proportion continues to increase. The accent in these sectors is on North America where the skills and inventiveness required in energy extraction and high technology are pre-eminent. Earnings per share increased by 24% and the dividend paid by 17%.

John Govett & Co. Limited
Management Group
Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1DH.



Commodities

Discount market

Foreign exchange report

Wall Street

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Other Markets

Indices

Dollar Spot Rates

Key Market

EMS Currency Rates

$13\frac{1}{2}-13\frac{1}{2}$	4 months	$14\frac{1}{2}$
$13\frac{1}{2}-13\frac{1}{2}$	6 months	$13\frac{1}{2}$
$12\frac{1}{2}-12\frac{1}{2}$		

Euro-\$ Deposits Gold

Open 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -13	Close 14
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 months 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 months 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$

Time	Quay-Tanner Bldg., PCAR 880,	61-235	207-1
29.4	45.1 Amer & Gen Inc.	66.2	213
30.5	50.9 Do Accum	67.9	213
34.6	55.1 Amer Recovery	67.1	193

115.7	Berclay bonds	181.8	150.6	
120.8	Fowly 'B' Bond	142.1	149.6	
111.1	Gul Edge 'B' Bnd	105.5	108.8	
104.2	Frug 'B' bond	94.7	98.2	
100.0		90.0	90.0	

48.7	190.8	Do Account	48.5	190.9	11.38
114.6	163.9	High Income	95.3	103.0	11.39
217.3	190.5	Do Account	211.5	204.9	11.38
166.7	120.1	Japan & Gen	158.7	127.7	0.71
190.7	190.8	Do Account	184.5	178.1	0.71

16 01	Prop Acc	14.75
149.4	Man Acc	20.8
104.4	Und Equity	155.5	147.9	..
131.7	Und Prop	139.0	147.1	..

63.5	58.1	High Yield	58.5	60.1	10.07	60.5	60.5
76.4	68.3	Do Account	69.7	76.5	10.07	76.5	76.5
61.7	53.0	Iacoma	55.0	59.5	7.24	116.3	26.0
80.4	65.4	Do Account	71.7	77.6	7.24	120.0	24.0
60.1	51.1	High Yield	41.0	46.3	7.24		

1240 Capital Paid	100.0
49.5 Super Plan	66.0

N.E.L. Trust Managers Ltd.		18 Carrying
Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey.	72.8	184.3
83.2	70.4	120.0
63.2	64.0	200.3
35.0	35.0	200.3
Do High Top	32.3	200.3

100.0	De Overhead	113.5	113.5	00
100.0	De Cash	210.7	114.5	00
200.0	To Balance d	122.8	130.1	00
300.0	De Dep. Admin	309.3	315.0	00

Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd.
Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 3NH 01-404 9229
167.6 131.6 Prudential 149.0 158.5 5.39
Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.

Hambro Life Assurance.
 Park Lane, London, W.1. 01-199 0031

51.2	50.8	Gilt & F. I. Inc.	49.0	52.3	11.9	78.1	8
46.1	51.1	High Return	55.1	60.3	10.2	134.4	10
47.8	38.7	Income	39.9	42.9	3.2	243.7	16
53.3	50.8	Gilt & F. I. Cdb	51.4	52.0	2.1	222.5	21
53.8	51.5	TRE Woodrow Fund	58.8	60.8	4.5		

Mill Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
 100, Adelaide Rd. Craydon. 01-886 4265
 200, 3 Property Units 200.1 200.4 ..

27.8	27.8	Ex Mart Leader	21.9	21.8	5.82	2.6 Prince
26.6	22.9	Extra Income	22.1	22.9	11.78	174.5
26.9	22.3	Gift Trust	22.1	22.3	12.88	139.0
24.1	22.3	Gift Trust	22.1	22.3	12.88	139.0
43.7	40.8	Income	39.9	43.1	22.02	139.4

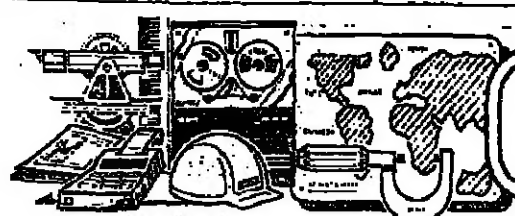
Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada,
1001 Life Bldg, London Rd, Galtford, 71226
881 Crown Rd, 101 B, 101 B

22.3 Pension Plan	33.4	101.5	..
Total Linked Benefits			
164.8 Man Fund	276.5	122.7	..
104.9 Fixed Int Fd	115.0	121.1	..
11.5 Secure Cap Fd	116.5	122.7	..
101.0 Equity Fund	126.5	134.9	..
109.9 Property Fund	56.1	101.5	..

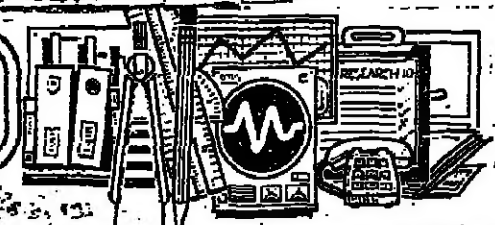
Attempted rally fails

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]



Recruitment Opportunities



Engineers Overseas Appointments Accountancy Finance Sales Overseas Appointments Accountancy Finance Sales Marketing General Computing Management & Executive Appointments

SENIOR EXPATRIATE-SINGAPORE

A leading international trading company engaged in a diversified range of products seeks an expatriate General Manager—Technical Products Division.

Reporting to the Managing Director, Singapore, the incumbent carries full responsibility for a successful profit centre marketing high quality light engineering and building products, machinery and chemicals. Key functions of the position are business development, man management and overall administration.

The Division has marketing/sales staff of 55 in Singapore, East Malaysia and Indonesia. Some travelling to offices outside Singapore is required.

The successful candidate will probably be over 35 and will possess considerable commercial and management experience with trading companies in South East Asia. A university degree is preferable but not essential. More important is experience of technical products business and familiarity with marketing concepts.

The Company offers a good salary and expatriate benefit package, with career potential both in the region and elsewhere in the International Group.

BOX 2532 F THE TIMES

TRAINING OFFICER

HTV, the Independent Television programme company for Wales and the West of England, is seeking a Training Officer.

This is a newly created post at middle management level, based in Cardiff and reporting to the Director of Operations on training matters throughout the Company. The workforce is approximately 800-strong, spread between Cardiff, Bristol, London, Mold, Bangor, Taunton and Carmarthen.

Duties will include identifying training needs for all types of staff (engineering, production, operational, managerial and clerical); planning and implementing a training programme in consultation with senior management; maintaining the effectiveness of the programme; and administering training matters.

The job calls for a graduate, with proved practical experience of training in industry, who is able to work largely on his or her own initiative, and to communicate with staff at all levels. Preferred age range: 30-40; maximum 45. Salary by negotiation. Assistance with re-location expenses if required.

Suitably qualified candidates should write for an application form to:

THE PERSONNEL MANAGER,
HTV,
CARDIFF.

COUNTY OF AVON County Treasury

Professional Assistant (Econometrician/Statistician)

Salary Scale: P01 (1-5) £2,235-£3,150 (£3,379-£3,312 from 1st April 1981)

To undertake research into the influence on financial markets, as part of a small team responsible for the investment of a pension fund currently valued at £115 million.

Applicants should be graduates in Econometrics, Statistics or similar, with practical experience of applying econometric techniques, or holding an appropriate post-graduate qualification. Previous experience in investment management is not required. Excellent conditions of service, including removal and other associated expenses.

For informal discussion ring Mr R. G. Barfoot, Senior Assistant County Treasurer (Tel. Bristol 26077 Ext 6494).

For formal discussion ring Mr R. G. Barfoot, Senior Assistant 1981, from Director of Personnel, Tel. Bristol 28585 (Answer on this number after office hours), PO Box 11, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS8 7DE.

Please quote reference number: TRY 838.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 18

SECRETARIAL

LEGAL AUDIO SECRETARY for a small, busy and progressive firm of solicitors. Must be experienced, reliable, and able to handle confidential matters. Salary £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

MEDICAL SECRETARY/TYPIST for Research Research. Knowledge of European Union and medical research. All round job in small office. Salary £8,000-£10,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

SECRETARY/P.A. required for the Headmaster of a girls' Public School. Must be experienced, reliable, and able to handle confidential matters. Salary £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

PROFESSIONAL PARTNER, Ad- vanced, needs exceptional P.A. Secretary until the Spring. Salary £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

NEW WORKERS are always inter- viewed in our firm. We are looking for people with compatible skills to join our team of professional staff. Temporary Staff. 01-584 1233.

COMPTON CARDEN BUREAU needs the best people for the best money. We are looking for people with compatible skills to join our team of professional staff. Temporary Staff. 01-584 1233.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PART-TIME P.A. MARKETING £3,500+

The Marketing Director of a China company needs a P.A. who can accept responsibility and cope with administrative tasks and a very little sales. The person is young and full. Benefits include generous discounts on company products. Age 25-35. Telephone 01-584 1233.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants 175 NEW BOND STREET, W1 01-637 0021. 645 8197

RECEPTIONIST / TYPIST / Book-keeper required for a small firm. Salary £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

SECRETARIAL

YOUNG SEC. (NO S/H)—£5,000

An unusual opportunity to work with a wide variety of senior executives, organising meetings and typing highly confidential material. If you are intelligent, pleasant, understanding, discreet and enjoy typing—this is for you. Please write to:

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS 01-493 6080

PUBLIC NOTICES

N. LAND REGISTRY. It is proposed to have a new office in the City of London, at the corner of the Strand and the River, to deal with the registration of land in the City of London. The office will be open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on weekdays. The office will be open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on weekdays. The office will be open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on weekdays.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

CHARITY COMMISSION. Scheme for the provision of the Charity Commission for England and Wales. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Commission is a body of independent members, appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

Judy Farquharson Limited

17 Spence Street, London, W1X 5DF 01-533 8821

ASST. COMMERCIAL MANAGER/ESS WARWICKSHIRE

Exciting opportunity for enthusiastic, energetic, young graduate to join a leading firm of property agents. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the commercial department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the commercial department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the commercial department.

SALES EXEC'S. With experience, for engineering, sports and leisure goods and hospital sales. Languages. Salaries £7,000-£9,000 plus benefits.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

BBC GERMAN LANGUAGE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

The BBC requires a Berlin Representative for its German Language Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the German Language Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the German Language Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the German Language Service.

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Director of Public Relations

Applications are invited for the new post of Director of Public Relations for the British Council.

The Director will be directly responsible to the Director General of the Council and will manage and control the services and activities of a PR Department to be established within the Council.

The Department will be concerned with the development and maintenance of planned public relations, publicity and promotional programmes for the Council, with the servicing of these activities within the Council and in particular with the training of those who will present the Council to external audiences in Britain and overseas.

The Director must present and interpret British Council policies and decisions to a wide range of audiences, ensure that there is proper feedback to management of views, attitudes and reactions and also establish systems for evaluating the services provided and the techniques used in the implementation of the PR, publicity and promotional programmes.

The appointment will be for three years. Starting salary including London Weighting £17,500 p.a.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 3 February 1981, write or phone quoting B/1 to:

Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN, telephone 01-530 8468 ext. 2531 or 2544.

Graduate Recruiting Officer Circa. £7,500

Spicer and Pegler is a leading firm of Chartered Accountants based in the City of London with offices throughout the United Kingdom. We have a very high reputation for the recruitment of outstanding graduates and in order to maintain this position we are anxious to recruit an assistant for the Personnel Manager.

The successful applicant would be actively involved in the recruitment of about 150 graduates each year, including the selection of candidates for second interviews by partners, maintaining contact with university careers and accounting departments and designing staff advertisements and recruitment literature. In addition, he/she will be required to deputise for the personnel manager in all other areas of personnel work.

Candidates should preferably have experience of graduate recruitment procedures gained in a professional office.

Applications with full C.V. to:

Mrs. S. J. Colins, Personnel Manager, Spicer and Pegler, St. Mary Axe House, 56/60 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BL.

BOOK PUBLISHING

The Sales Director of Edward Arnold, publishers of school, college and university level books is looking for a young assistant to work closely with him in the Sales and Promotion of our titles to certain export areas including the Middle East. This post is essentially for a beginner, and therefore experience, while helpful, is not essential. A scientific or engineering degree would be helpful, but intelligence, the ability to work hard, using your own initiative, adaptability and common sense are vital. The successful applicant will be expected to spend up to three months a year abroad on sales and promotion trips.

Please apply in writing with a C.V. to the Sales Director, Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., 41 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DQ.

COUNTRY LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION

require as

Assistant Game Fair Director

for preparation and running the annual Game Fair in future years. C.L.A. requires a part-time Assistant Director, resident within 25 miles of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Game Fair. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Game Fair. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Game Fair.

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Salary: £10,000-£12,000. L.V.A. (Telephone 01-637 0021. No agencies please).

Joining the Army when you graduate could be a costly mistake.

Make no mistake, you would do very well to join the Army when you graduate.

But you would do even better to join up before you begin your studies.

There is no restriction on your choice of subjects, University or Polytechnic.

You won't have to attend classes in uniform, squarebush around the quadrangle or sport a pudding basin haircut.

And you'll be free to spend your holidays as you wish. Bricklaying in Birmingham or sunning yourself in Spain.

All that will separate you from your fellow students is a fixed income and a secure future.

£12,301 tax-free while you study.

If you aim to get your degree before you reach 25, apply for a 3 year Undergraduate Cadetship.

You'll pull in a salary of £3,650 in the first year, £4,099 in the second, and £4,552 in the third.

You won't have to sign your life away for the money, but you will have to undertake to serve five years after you have graduated.

You must also join the Officer Training Corps, if there is one nearby. And spend four weeks with your future Regiment each summer vacation.

The Army Bursary Scheme.

If you find the terms of the Cadetship a bit restricting, you can bump up your LEA grant with an Army Bursary.

At £900 tax-free, the amount you receive each year is lower, but then so is the commitment you are asked to make.

You are only required to serve three years as an Officer on graduation.

And while we offer bonus payments of up to £400 if you attend Officer Training and pay summer visits to your Regiment, we don't twist your arm to take them up.

A Warning.

This advertisement has made much of the money we offer undergraduates.

Attractive though it may be, it is the last reason you should apply for a commission.

An interest in the Army, the desire to tackle a challenging job, even an old-fashioned eagerness to serve one's country. These are the motives we value.

You will have ample opportunity to tell us why you wish to spend a few years in the Army.

Like any would-be Officer, you will have to attend the Army Officer Selection Board.

72 hours of written examinations, interviews and practical tests that will establish whether you have the qualities needed to succeed as an Officer.

If you are an undergraduate, or are about to become one, and are prepared to devote your energy and intellect to passing the Board, write to Major John Floyd.

Tell him your date of birth, your educational qualifications and your plans for the future.

The address is Dept.D85, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Army Officer

THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

JOB OPPORTUNITY IN LIBYA

Applications are invited for the posts of senior/junior auditors. The following qualifications are necessary.

SENIOR AUDITOR: (i) ACA, ACCA or ACMA (ii) M.Com/MBA or MPA with five years post qualification experience in auditing/accounting.

JUNIOR AUDITOR: (i) S.A.S. accountant (ii) B.Com with at least ten years post qualification experience in auditing/accounting.

Graduates with at least ten years post qualification experience in auditing/accounting.

The candidate must be fluent and perfect in the English language. Preference will be given to the candidates who can write and speak Arabic. Salary will be fixed in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations commensurate with qualification and experience of the candidates. Upon satisfactory result of the interview, offer will be made by the interview board straightaway.

Applications addressed to the Head of the Dewan of Audit should be submitted to The Peoples Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 5 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JU within two weeks from the date of advertisement. The date for interview will be announced through the local daily newspapers.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL S.P.L.A.J. Tripoli, P.O. Box 2479.

BRITISH MUSEUM Egyptian Antiquities Research Assistant

...to prepare educational material for publication, including booklets and teachers' notes. This involves writing texts and assembling photographic and other material to illustrate and explain the work. Work will also include helping with educational projects and giving occasional talks, answering enquiries from the public and helping to prepare departmental exhibitions.

Candidates must have a degree (or equivalent), or have undertaken post graduate studies, in Egyptology and have a reading knowledge of French and German. Ability to write clearly and simply is essential. Work will also include helping with educational projects and giving occasional talks, answering enquiries from the public and helping to prepare departmental exhibitions.

Salary: £5,915-£7,780. Starting salary and level of appointment according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 5 February 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(36) 382.

PRODUCTION CONTROLLER

and Assistant to Technical Director required by family company manufacturing instruments for the Printing and Surface Coating Industries from a rural base near Cambridge.

Our client offers a starting salary around £20,000, bonus, company car, moving expenses etc. Further particulars from the undersigned on receipt of S.A.E. at least 9" x 4"

J. Snowden Esq., Senior Consultant, Broom Barn, Concostrick, 44 High Street, Boreham, Northants NN17 4NU.

HIGHLAND HOTEL

Within comfortable reach of Glasgow, Highland and with room required to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Book, and to manage and work some seasonal country hotel as their own. Anxious to achieve rewarding bonus in addition to salary. Not an easy position. Full available. Approximate salary £20,000. PLEASE WRITE GIVING AGE EXPERIENCE AND FULLEST DETAILS TO Box 2531 F. The Times.

STRUCTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERS SEEK

NEW PARTNERS

Long established and well known firm. Medium size with excellent reputation. Located South of London seeks

Associates in preferred age 40's with proven Business Development and/or General Management ability to become Partner within 2 years. Senior Partner possible within

or Manchester 061-834 1234

see page 23

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

WELSH through us. Our Telex No. on your letterheads for £20 p.a. Phone Rural IX Services. 01-204 7003.

